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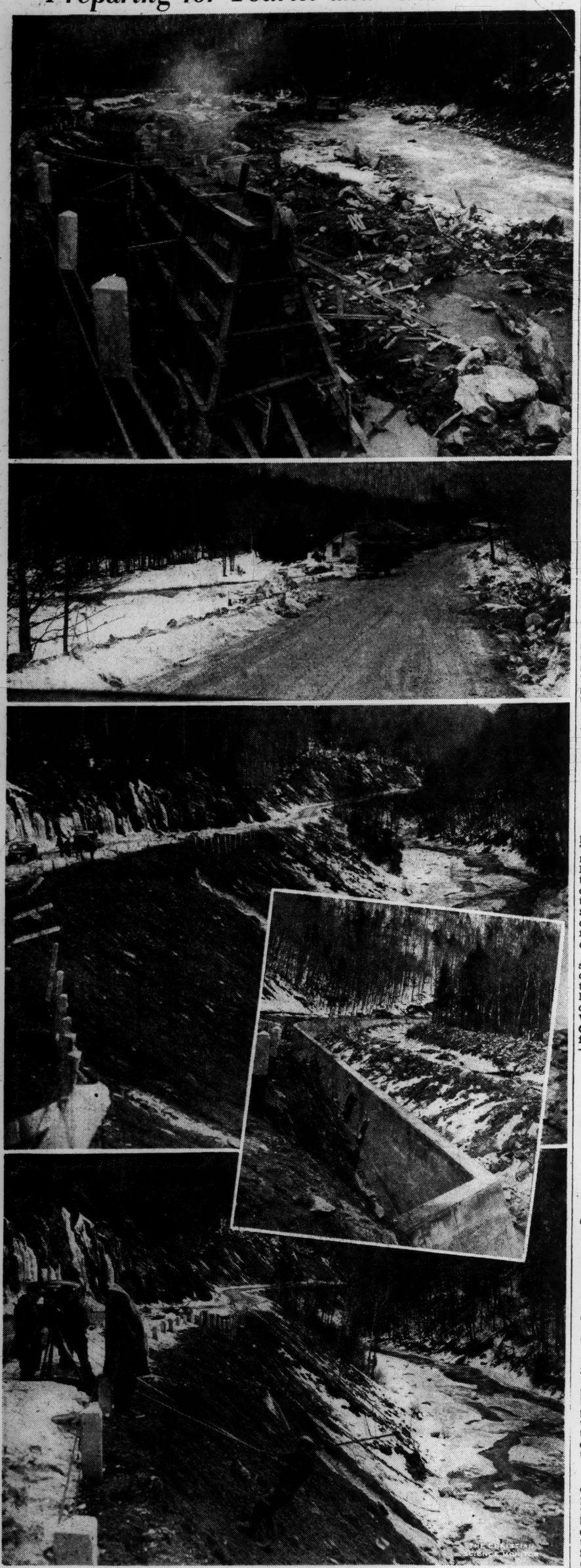
** ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

Preparing for Tourist and River Floods



Duce's Gesture to France Leaves British Skeptical

France moves to placate Italy; Duce's position believed changed by Hitler activity.

London asks, would pact on minor issues lead Italy later to press greater demands?

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, March 27—The moderate speech of Premier Mussolini of Italy is interpreted in French Government circles as justifying the unofficial and well-concealed conversations which have been proceeding during the past week between French private individuals and the highest official quarters in Rome—conversations which were aimed at removing obstacles to a renewal of negotiations in the Franco-Italian dispute.

France's attitude toward the Italian claims is expected to be clarified in a radiocast speech which Premier Eduoard Daladier is preparing for delivery. Settlement still is expected to prove a difficult problem. The French Government must move cautiously because internal opposition to further concessions to either Germany or Italy has grown in France.

But it is understood the Daladier Government intends to push a program for placating Signor Mussolini to the utmost limit, believing that his position, after Germany's annexation of the Czech provinces, has been altered considerably.

The Daladier Government's position under decree laws recently granted facilitates negotiations for an Italian agreement in that it permits the greatest secrecy to be maintained during negotiations, allows the Government wider powers, and insures a control of the press.

Italians always have claimed the tone of some French newspapers has prevented the possibility of amicable relations between the two countries. French hopes for an early settlement with Italy rest mostly upon the belief that Germany's growing might threatens Italian interests as well as those of France.

Paris Press Conciliatory: Page 4.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 27—The familiar offer of an olive branch on the point of a bayonet which Premier Mussolini held out to France in his Sunday speech has been received without either jubilation or dismay in informed circles.

The reason is that the new diplomatic technique practiced by totalitarian powers is to discover some fresh complaint as soon as the older one has been satisfied. Thus, although Signor Mussolini declared the division between Italy and France had contracted from a "barricade" to a "furrow," Whitehall is left wondering whether, like the Italian garrison in Libya, there will not be sudden unheralded expansion again. It is felt, too, that the Duce showed an unmistakable wish to keep one foot on each side of the furrow—a position which does not encourage hope that the furrow can easily be plowed.

Nevertheless between the lines of Signor Mussolini's speech observers see for the first time a warning to Germany.

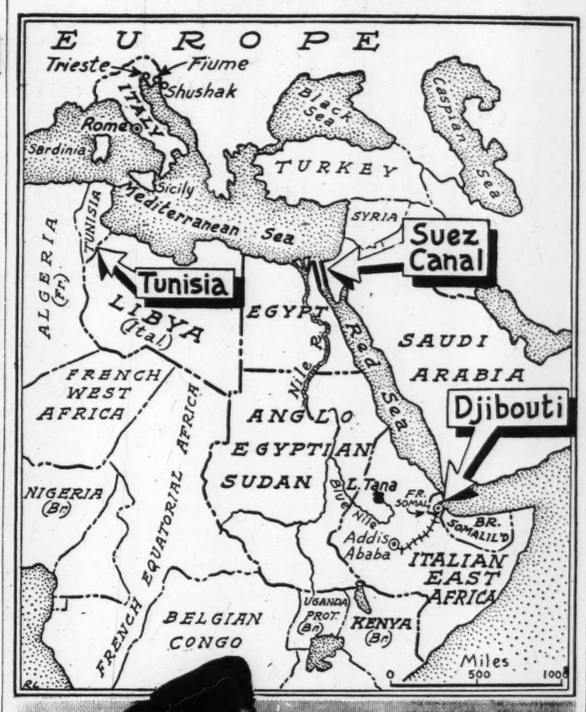
Both Sides Woo Yugoslavia

This is implicit in the passage about the Adriatic in which Il Duce declared Italy's interests were "preeminent, though not exclusive, where the Slavs are concerned." This deliberate exclusion of other races, including the Germans, is regarded as growing out of recent reports that the Croats are considering issuing an invitation to Reichsführer Hitler to help them in their constitutional struggle with the Serbs in the triune State of Yugoslavia.

The Croats have long been as friendly toward Germany as they are unfriendly toward Italy. If Herr Hitler should decide to intervene in the Serb-Croat quarrel, Germany would be brought within a few

(Continued on Page 7, Column 1)

Duce Reviews Fascist Rise



By a Staff Artist; Wide World Radiophoto

Gives Powers Choice of Two Courses

The map shows locations of Tunis, Djibouti, and Suez, points upon which Premier Mussolini is willing to negotiate. In the lower view the Duce is seen addressing thousands of Blackshirts on the occasion of Fascism's twentieth anniversary.

Court Decides States Can Tax U. S. Salaries

Supreme Bench so rules in New York and Utah cases — Reciprocal right yet undecided.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 27—The Supreme Court, 6 to 2, today overruled its own ancient doctrine of reciprocal immunity of Federal and State employees' salaries, and thereby wiped out a major phase of the great tax exemption issue.

From now on States may tax salaries of Federal employees within certain limitations, the Court in effect ruled today. In a previous "Gerhardt case," the Court ruled that the Federal Government may tax salaries from State agencies.

By its decision the Supreme Court whittled down the ancient tax exemption issue to the single question of tax exempt bonds and securities, and wiped out the related question of salaries. Its willingness to reverse itself in this instance raised the question of whether the whole tax exemption issue would not soon disappear without the Constitutional amendment which half a dozen Presidents have urged as the only recourse.

Summarizing what the Court had done today, Mr. Justice Frankfurter in a concurring opinion described it as "an important shift in constitutional doctrine" announced "after a reconstruction in the membership of the Court."

How Court Stood

The line-up of the justices was as follows:

For the change:

Messrs Justices Stone, Reed, Black, Roberts, Chief Justice Hughes (concurring); Mr. Justice Frankfurter (concurring).

Dissenting:

Messrs Justices Butler and McReynolds.

The Court's opinion was written by Mr. Justice Stone. There was a written concurrrence by Mr. Justice Frankfurter, and a dissent by Mr. Justice Butler.

The Frankfurter concurrence set a precedent of its own and seemed to be a part of the new atmosphere of the reconstructed Court. He said he intended to revive the "old tradition" of individual opinions, which was dropped because of the "volume of the Court's business." The tradition he said still has relevance in a case so important as this, and he pointed out "the classic practice" of individual opinions is followed in Australian and Canadian high courts.

Ruling Was Unexpected

The Court's opinion was unexpected. Solicitor General Robert H. Jackson, on behalf of the Administration during argument of the case, urged wholesale abandonment of the doctrine of reciprocal immunity, but few believed the Court would go so far, practically adopting the arguments of Mr. Jackson.

Coupled with the Stone 6 to 2 decision in "Graves versus New York," was a supplementary opinion in another case: "State Tax Commission of Utah versus Van Cott," in which Mr. Justice Black delivered the opinion.

The Stone opinion reversed a New York Court of Appeals decision holding invalid imposition of state income taxes on the $2,400 salary of James B. O'Keefe, an examining attorney for the Home Owners' Loan Corporation.

The Black decision reversed a Utah Supreme Court decision holding invalid imposition of Utah's income tax on the salary of W. Q. Van Scott, Salt Lake City Counsel for the R. F. C. There was no dissent in this case.

Old Opinions Crash

Today's decisions overthrow a line of opinions which have gradually evolved from the famous decision of Chief Justice Marshall in McCulloch versus Maryland in 1819.

Mr. Justice Stone confined himself to close legal reasoning.

"Collector versus Day, supra, and New York ex rel Roger versus Graves, supra, are overruled so far as they recognize an implied constitutional immunity from income taxation of the salaries of officers or employees of the national or a state government or their instrumentalities."

Other Supreme Court rulings: Page 2.

Mohawk Trail's Gorge Sector Rebuilt to Withstand Floods

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLEMONT, Mass.—The complete rebuilding of the Mohawk Trail, scenic motor route, in its four-mile eastern slope through the Cold River Gorge in the Savoy Mountains to the Charlemont flats, will have consumed 11 months at its completion next August, and will have cost $1,025,000, on the basis of present contracts. It is one of the largest flood-rehabilitation projects ever done by the State.

The gigantic work of restoring the steep highway as well as the river-cut valley floor and of safeguarding the route from future floods began late in the fall under the direction of the State Department of Public Works, through the contractor, the C. J. Maney Company. The entire four-mile stretch, which in the summer months is the mecca of most out-of-State and eastern Massachusetts tourists who come anywhere near it, has been closed to traffic as a maximum of 260 men have worked to dredge and widen the river channel and divert the stream away from the road, to fill in the washed-out roadbed, and to build an 8,000-foot heavy concrete wall between the river and the road.

Open weather this winter has permitted unexpectedly rapid progress with this huge undertaking. Only a few days' work was lost due to sub-zero cold and deep snow, with the result that the concrete wall is nearly finished; dredging of the river is about half done, and the placing of roadbed fill, largely from the con-

(Continued on Page 10, Column 7)

Retaining Wall Protects Scenic Mohawk Trail in Deep Gorge Part

Construction of a section of the 8,000-foot retaining wall along the Mohawk Trail in Cold River Gorge, is shown at the top. The second picture shows the base of operations near the Mohawk Trail Forest. Measuring of grades is seen in the third view—with a section of the fence torn away by the floods, shown in the foreground. More measurements are being made in the bottom picture. A section of the finished concrete wall is seen in the inset.

Neutrality Act Lines Drawn As Borah Hits British Policy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 27—From Capitol Hill to the White House all elements of the Government are preparing for a momentous debate on foreign policy which will determine the future of the Neutrality Act and inform the world how much American support can be thrown behind resistance to aggression.

President Roosevelt conferred with leading diplomatic advisers this morning after meeting with his congressional leaders. Legislative strategy to be pursued toward the President's announced object of Neutrality Act revision is understood to have been canvassed at both discussions.

Strictly Up to Congress

On Capitol Hill a keynote of isolationist opposition was sounded over the week-end in an important speech by William E. Borah (R) of Idaho, in which the veteran of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee based his cause squarely on the argument that the European "democracies" are not interested in democracy and therefore not deserving of American collaboration or support.

At the State Department quiet analysis of details of various proposed revisions of the Neutrality Act proceeded, but no public comment was made in view of a deci-

(Continued on Page 7, Column 6)

This Changing World

Amending the Social Security Act—Plan to End the Storing Away of a Huge Reserve Which Was Make-Believe—Prospect of Pay-as-You-Go System

By H. B. Elliston

Reforming the New Deal reforms makes a good beginning with the Social Security Act. Those of us who opposed the Social Security Act at the time of its enactment three and a half years ago exposed ourselves to the reproach that we opposed social security. That was far from this column's intention. I objected mainly to the height of the employers' and employees' contributions to the old age annuity scheme. It was on behalf of the beneficiaries that I ventured my criticism. Secretary Morgenthau, with the President's approval, now recommends a downward adjustment in contributions, though as an aid to business, i. e., employers. But the beneficiaries would benefit just the same. For the contemplated cut would be at the expense of both employer and employee contributions.

The pay roll taxes were put at a high figure for the purpose of building up a huge reserve. In the fifth year of operation the Old Age Pension Fund would have been taking in 16 times as much as it was paying out; at the end of ten years, five times. The balance was to be invested in government bonds and put aside as reserve. So that in 1980 $47,000 millions would have been segregated, the theory being that the interest on the huge reserve of bonds would then dispense with any further contributions. In a word, the scheme was to become self-sustaining.

* * *

This was the fundamental error in the Social Security Act. It was framed just as if the plan were a private insurance scheme. Let us see what this implied. A private insurance company invests policyholder premiums in government bonds against the contingency of claims. The claims are paid out of the interest yielded on the bonds. What happens, then, is that certain citizens called policyholders have claims on all citizens called the Government. An understandable business-like arrangement!

Now look at the Government's reserve of Government bonds, sometimes known as promises to pay. This is merely a Government claim upon itself, or the claim of all citizens upon all citizens. And the same applies to the interest. However, interest when paid out as benefits doesn't come out of thin air, but must be provided by the Government in order to pay the Government. And the fellow that "provides" for the Government is the same John Taxpayer who originally put up the reserve which was to be "self-sustaining"! Thus John Taxpayer pays in contributions for the reserve, as the ordinary policyholder does, and then has to pay, in addition, the interest upon the reserve when the time comes for paying out, as the ordinary policyholder doesn't.

It all sounds like legerdemain. Perhaps that is why writers content themselves with calling the process names.

In all this legerdemain, nevertheless, there is a missing link which also may be called the lowdown. It is this: the original contributions are spent, and that is why the benefit payments have to be raised again. In the reserve, there is no cash, only Government bonds, or IOU's. Yet employers and employees pay out real cash when they make their contributions. However, you couldn't very well expect the Government to fill a box with the actual dollars paid in. It is natural that it should simply take in the money, spend it, reduce its borrowing to that amount, and fill the Old-Age Pension reserve with IOU's. It is when the time for paying out comes that cash reenters the picture. And then the money, having been spent, has to be raised from the taxpayer again.

* * *

In a campaign speech at Milwaukee, former Governor Landon of Kansas used a vivid simile in portraying this absurdity. He pictured a son bringing 6 per cent—employees, 3 per cent, employers, 3 per cent—of his wages to his father. The father was to invest the money for his son's old age. He decided to invest the contributions in his own IOU's, and he put these in a box along with another promise to pay 3 per cent interest. Then he spent his son's contributions in meeting his own regular expenses and put the rest "in various schemes that fascinated him." The true situation, as I have said, is hardly portrayed even in this illustration. For it is the people themselves who put their own IOU's in a box and decide to pay themselves interest upon those IOU's.

The fact of the matter is not solely that there was a mistake in thinking of a government as a private business. These high payroll taxes were intended, I suggest, to provide for two things under the disguise of an insurance reserve. One was an income tax on the lower brackets on the La Follette model. The other flowed from such a tax in the balancing of the budget. These objects were so successfully achieved that in the winter of 1936-37 the administration had stopped borrowing. In other words, it had balanced the budget, though by the backdoor.

The implications of this situation were not generally appreciated. If you look back, you'll find that the budget balancers were vociferating the most stridently at precisely this time, particularly Colonel Knox. You would have thought that inflation had already arrived. This column did not share these apprehensions. But, looking behind the camouflage of the Social Security Act, I thought that deflation was indicated, not inflation. On April 3, 1937, in a reprinted address given to the Social Sciences Club at Harvard, I said:

> The Social Security Act is the greatest potential anti-inflationary weapon; in that it really provides for a progressive withdrawal of money from the workers, money that would normally be spent. Our problem is that inflation might be stopped too well, that it might sink the economy through a price level predetermined in Washington, that it might drop into a new deflation.

And it did, though other factors were present in sinking the economy in 1937 in the sharpest drop in history.

The reform suggested of the Social Security Act doesn't go far enough, it seems to me. Old Age pensions should be put on a pay-as-you-go basis, financed by a straightforward income tax system broadened at the base on the La Follette model.

European Day In Brief Notes

A world attempting to evaluate the "peace content" of new moves in the dictatorships, today marked two major developments—Mussolini's offer to negotiate a settlement with France and a drive to force conclusion of the Spanish war.

In brief:

Spain—Franco launches new drive as both Republican resistance and peace talks falter: Page 4.

Italy—Il Duce offers an "olive branch" on the point of a bayonet: Pages 1 and 4.

France—Hope rises for some "arrangement" with Duce: Page 1.

Britain—Suggestions of an economic boycott against Germany are rejected by the British Government: Page 5.

Americans at Work
"The Job for Women"
Page 3.

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McCarthy Resigns As State Director Of Public Welfare

After a conference with Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, Walter V. McCarthy resigned today as State Director of Public Welfare.

He will be succeeded by David Armstrong, director of the Worcester Boys Club and manager of the Worcester Community Fund Campaign.

The Governor said that after the welfare department is reorganized along lines suggested by Prof. William A. Haber of the University of Michigan, Mr. McCarthy would be given a place somewhere in the department.

Mr. McCarthy resigned after Professor Haber, employed by the Governor to make a special study of the department, charged last week that gross inefficiency pervaded its conduct.

Mr. McCarthy was appointed to the $7,000 a year Commissionership in 1935 by former Gov. James M. Curley. He had previously headed the Board of Overseers of the Boston Welfare Department.

Perpetual Summer by Sharp-Freezing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEBASTOPOL, Calif.—Perpetual summer, so far as having fresh fruits and vegetables on the table is concerned, is being made possible in Sebastopol for western Sonoma County use, by installation of a "sharp-freezing" mechanism and cold storage lockers by Charles G. Holme.

"It is the most remarkable progress made in food preservation since the invention of canning," Mr. Holme declares, "and is not only practical but economical."

The housewife prepares the surplus of fresh fruits and vegetables from the family orchard and garden, or when they are plentiful on the market, as she would for cooking. The food is then wrapped in oiled paper and parchment, or it may be put in containers and covered with a light brine or syrup, according to preference.

These prepared foods are then taken to the freezing plant and run through the "sharp-freezer" for a period of 10 to 30 minutes, depending on the density of the product. When they come out "hard as a board" the plant attendant puts them into the family locker where they are held at a temperature of 10 degrees above zero until wanted for the family table.

Conservative figures place the saving on grocery and meat bills from $80 to $100 a year for a family of four, due to preservation of produce that would otherwise be wasted during the seasons.

Working Wives? Women On Juries? Legislators Ponder

CHICAGO March 27 (AP)—Working wives and women jurors gave the gentlemen of at least 11 State Legislatures, aided and abetted by a handful of feminine members, hours of debate this winter.

But the nearest approach to authorizing women to serve on juries—legislation already in effect in several states—appeared to be in Illinois, an Associated Press survey showed today. In that state a bill by Senator Harold G. Ward of Chicago, passed the Senate, with backing by women's organizations. Legislature leaders predicted it would be given House approval this week.

An amendment suggested for the Illinois proposal would make it effective Jan. 1, 1940, in order to give time enough to equip numerous court houses with facilities for mixed juries.

A Women-on-Juries Measure passed in the Maryland House after a bitter battle but was stalled in the Senate judicial proceedings committee, where such proposals have traditionally died for 22 years. The four women delegates, two Republicans and two Democrats, backed the bill.

A proposed constitutional amendment to permit women to serve on juries, introduced by the only woman legislator, Gladys Stewart, Republican, was pending in the Missouri House. A similar measure was in committee in Massachusetts.

The Texas Senate killed a proposed constitutional amendment to permit women jurors, while in Vermont a Women-on-Juries Bill was defeated by a close margin. Representative Dorothy C. Allen defended it but other women legislators opposed it on the ground their sex was not yet prepared for jury duty.

Utah and Idaho defeated bills to prohibit the state, cities and counties from employing married women whose husbands were gainfully employed. But the Utah Legislature passed a resolution frowning on the practice and department heads have released some wives considered not to be in actual need of work.

The Texas Senate adopted a House concurrent resolution prohibiting both man and wife from working for the State if their combined salaries exceeded $175 per month.

Pending measures aimed at working wives included:

Connecticut—Discharge of any women in governmental employ when husband earns more than $1,500 a year.

Illinois—Require wives in public or private employment to quit jobs if husbands earn $1,500 or more a year.

Pennsylvania—Prohibit married women whose husbands are gainfully employed to hold political jobs.

Wisconsin—Prohibit employment in public service of any married person whose spouse earns $2,000 a year, plus $400 allowance for each dependent.

Otherwise the Legislatures this year had such feminine touches as these:

Alabama's only woman member is Representative Sybil Pool of Marengo, young and pretty.

Miss Elizabeth Doub, Republican delegate in Maryland, is 25, a lawyer and an active proponent of a statewide sales tax.

An Illinois bill would bar barmaids.

Representative Dorothy Bartlett of Putnam, Conn., is a prize cake baker and always bakes cakes for Assembly officers on their birthdays.

The wife of Representative Dayton B. Smalley of Vermont was elected an honorary member of the House to aid her blind husband.

Mrs. Hannah Kempfer, veteran rural member of the Minnesota House, is an expert on fish and game subjects.

Iowa's only woman legislator is Mrs. Isabel Elliott, Sioux City Democrat, a widow who operates a farm.

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Nevada Reports Big Cut in Taxes

RENO, Nev., March 27 (AP)—Nevada has made a new bid for fame by reducing taxes.

With an $800,000 surplus in its treasury—almost enough to run the State for a year—the Legislature adjourned a week ago after declaring a whopping 15-cent reduction in the general ad valorem tax rate for the next two years, despite a $5,000,000 decrease in the State's assessed property valuation.

This left the happy Nevada property owner with a State tax of only 58 cents annually on the assessed property valuation of $100, compared to a 73-cent rate during the last two years.

The State imposes no taxes on sales, inheritances, gifts or intangibles, and no State income taxes either corporate or personal.

Residents of the State also claim the most liberal corporation laws in the United States and are openly bidding for many of the Nation's wealthy to establish homes within Nevada's borders.

Many have done so in recent years.

At present, slightly more than 100,000 persons inhabit Nevada's 110,000 square miles of mountains, deserts and farming land.

World Affairs

The Story of Memel

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

City of Memel, the latest territory to fall into Germany's hands, was founded in 1252 by Poppo von Osterna, grand master of the Teutonic Knights, a military brotherhood that Christianized the pagans of the Baltic and controlled a great coastal tract.

Becoming a port it joined the German Hansa trading League until the mid-fifteenth century, when the Poles defeated the Knights and occupied the area.

Sweden held Memel for a time in the Thirty Years War of the early seventeenth century, to be succeeded by the Russians a few years later. By the time of the World War, Memel with its small strip of territory east of the Niemen, was back in German possession as part of East Prussia, though the immediate hinterland belonged to Russia.

Versailles Treaty, Article 99, in 1919 transferred Memel from Germany to the League, which administered it for three years with a French garrison to maintain order. In 1922 the Council of Ambassadors took up the Memel issue and during the discussions Lithuania, having lost Vilna, its ancient Capital, by a Polish coup, took Memel by a similar coup in 1923 and ousted the French garrison.

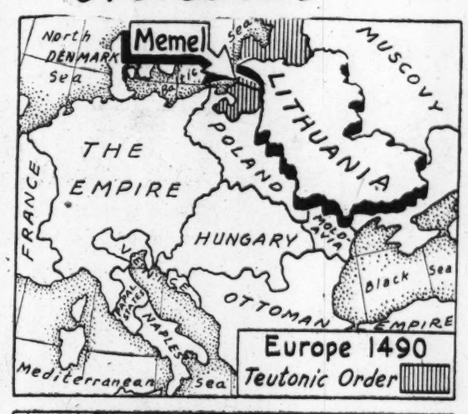
This fait accompli after long discussion was allowed by an interallied commission. The League commissioner was withdrawn and Lithuania signed the Memel convention drawn up by a League commission.

The Memel Convention of 1924 gave Memel semi-autonomous status with a Diet and a Lithuanian Governor. Constant troubles with the German-controlled Diet resulted and the pre-Hitler Berlin government frequently complained to the League and the four guarantor nations—Britain, France, Italy, and Japan. Russia opposed Poland's taking over Lithuania and Memel and yielding of the corridor to Germany.

Crisis arose a year ago when German and Polish troops massed on the Lithuanian border and a clash was only averted by Lithuania yielding to Polish terms on reopening the border. After the December elections in Memel, held on a "back-to-the-Reich" issue, which gave Germans 25 out of 29 seats, reversion to Germany was generally expected.

A Monday Feature

Notebook



March 27, 1939

Yankee Clipper, Bound to Europe, Lands at Azores

HORTA, The Azores, March 27 (AP)—The 42-ton American flying Boat Yankee Clipper, carrying the largest number of persons ever to fly the Atlantic in a heavier-than-air machine, glided smoothly to landing here at 11:06 a. m. (8:06 a. m., E. S. T.) today, completing the first leg of a trans-oceanic survey flight from Baltimore.

The 74-passenger flying liner, with 21 crewmen and technicians aboard, covered the 2,450-mile leg of its maiden ocean flight nearly half an hour ahead of schedule, making the trip in the official time of 17 hours and 32 minutes.

This was at an average speed of 165 miles an hour. The ship had left Baltimore at 2:34 p. m. E. S. T. Sunday.

Capt. Harold E. Gray, in command of the ship, said "it was the most comfortable kind of a journey." After a stay here at which Horta's facilities as a base for such large craft will be studied, the trip will be continued to Lisbon, Portugal; Marseilles, France; Southampton, England; and Foynes, Ireland.

"I don't expect to take off for the rest of the trip for a few days," Captain Gray said, "but the exact time depends on developments and weather reports.

"It was an easy landing today, with a calm sea and summer sunshine and a fair west wind. None of us were tired after the long but pleasant trip."

The clipper alighted in the channel on a glassy sea and taxied into the harbor as Horta authorities and the people cheered. She tied up at the Pan American Airways' tanker in preparation for refueling.

Belgian Catholics Hear Anti-Nazi Note

BRUSSELS, Belgium (AP)—A pastoral letter condemning National Socialism and racial theories was read March 26 in all Roman Catholic Churches in Eastern Belgium, including Eupen and Malmedy, the areas detached from Germany after the World War.

Pro-Nazi worshipers demonstrated their disapproval when the letter was read, some getting up and walking out of the churches.

What Cottonseed Yields

An average ton of cottonseed yields approximately 311 pounds of crude oil, 906 pounds of cake or meal, 520 pounds of hulls, and 143 pounds of linters.

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Wenatchee Makes Big Plans For Annual Blossom Festival

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WENATCHEE, Wash.—With the selection of Miss Lois Ross, Wenatchee high school senior and honor student, as "Her Majesty, the Queen," committeemen and community workers have begun preparations for the twentieth annual Blossom Festival to be held here the latter part of April or early in May. The definite date will be determined by a committee of "three wise men" about three weeks in advance in oder to time the three-day festivity with the full bloom of the Wenatchee-Okanogan Districts 40,000 acres of fruit orchards.

This community of 16,000 persons makes the annual Blossom Festival a holiday that is celebrated each year not only by the inhabitants of the district, but by thousands of persons from all parts of the State who make this annual visit to enjoy the jollification and the grandeur of thousands of acres of perfumed, pink-and-white blossoms. The event is crowded with music, pageants, sports, parades, public picnics, carnival and sightseeing trips through the blooming orchards. Bands and drum-and-bugle corps from all parts of the State participate in the celebrating, and floats from firms and communities throughout the State help to make the Blossom Parade the highlight of the festival.

Chosen as the "Queen's" attendants, two other senior class honor students, Misses Dorothy Jean Smith and Kathryn Woods, will accompany "Her Majesty" at every public appearance. Later this month, the "royal party" will tour this State and visit British Columbia and Idaho, presenting official invitations from Wenatchee to attend the annual Festival. Invitations already have been accepted by Gov. Clarence D. Martin and Mrs. Belle Reeves, Secretary of State.

Sweet Potatoes Step Ahead

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—In a dozen long hotbeds, their oiled-muslin covers gleaming, another step in progressive agriculture is taking place in Pitt County. The scene is the plant farm of L. N. James of Bethel, N. C., and under the white strips of cloth 900 bushels of certified N. C. Porto Rico No. 1 sweet potatoes are bedded in the open.

Unless the unforeseen happens, the 900 bushels of sweet potatoes will sprout approximately 2,500,000 plants between April 15 and early in May. If the plants pass certain tests of the North Carolina Crop Improvement Association, growers will be offered their first certified sweet potato plants.

The State College Agricultural Extension Service has been striving for a long time to interest plant farms in the growing of certified vegetable plants. Mr. James, who has operated a plant farm since 1930, agreed this year to follow recommendations of L. P. Watson, Extension horticulturist, and devote part of his acreage to the production of certified plants.

Adhering to improved practices advocated by Mr. Watson and other State College horticulturists, Mr. James selected a site for hotbeds on which sweet potatoes have not been grown in recent years.

In order to determine the best source of artificial heat in beds, Mr. James used green sawdust in part of his beds, green pine straw in others, and cottonseed hulls and compost in the remainder.

Mr. James treated the potatoes with Semesan Bel, an organic mercury compound. Then they were placed in the beds so they did not touch. Care was taken that no potatoes came in contact with the compost. They were covered with about three inches of loose soil.

The hotbeds were covered with muslin dipped in linseed oil. A wax and gasoline preparation was used on a small section of the cloth as an experiment.

Official Gets Back Labor Board Job

WASHINGTON, March 27 (AP)—The National Labor Relations Board has decided Dr. Towne Nylander made only an "error in judgment" in an address discussing the Board's activities, and has rescinded his suspension as Director of the twenty-first region at Los Angeles.

The Board ordered Dr. Nylander suspended while it investigated a newspaper story quoting him as saying, in an address at Inglewood, Calif., that "when we go into a hearing, the employer hasn't got a chance."

Dr. Nylander contended what he said was that "when a complaint is actually served the twenty-first Regional Office does not have a scintilla of doubt as to the employer's guilt."

Pilot Blames Motor For Oklahoma Crash

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla. (AP)—A powerful motor which "went to pieces" was blamed by the pilot for the crash of a twin-engined 14-passenger Braniff airliner with eight fatalities.

Four persons, including the pilot, Capt. Claude Seaton of Dallas, escaped with injuries in the crash March 26.

The pilot's physician, Dr. H. D. Collins, said Mr. Seaton told him "a motor 'went to pieces' in the air." The Doctor said he took it "that he meant that the motor failed."

Federal investigators examined the debris of the motor as they sought officially to fix the cause of the crash.

"We had just taken off," said Carl Erickson, a passenger. "I was sitting on the left side and was looking out the window. The propellor seemed to give way and the left motor went bad. Then we crashed."

The pilot and co-pilot were thrown from the wreckage. The two passengers who escaped pulled off their safety belts and struggled from the plane just as it caught fire.

Air Board Investigates

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Air Safety Board of the Civil Aeronautics Authority ordered four experts to Oklahoma City to investigate the crash of an airliner there March 26. The group, three from headquarters here and one from the Chicago office, is headed by R. D. Hoyt, chief of the Investigation Division of the Board.

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Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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Wide-Open Door For Jews Denied By Chile Regime

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—When the Chilean Government came to the rescue of 10 wandering Jewish families, refugees from Germany, who had been refused admission to Brazil, Uruguay, and Argentina, the impression was circulated that this country, under the Popular Front, intended to become a continental refuge for European racial unfortunates.

Officials assert this is not so. It is true the Aguirre Regime, sensitive to humanitarian appeals and acting according to democratic tenets, has made exceptions, but immigration rules of the preceding Rightist Administration still hold good. These do not discriminate against a Jew racially or politically, but subject him to economic suspicion. He is not looked on as a "producer"—the password in these days of "selected immigration."

The case of the 10 families stranded on the German liner Conte Grande at Montevideo, Uruguay, was typical of others where refugees were refused admission by other states after having passports duly visaed in Europe. Chilean hospitality was extended when a local Jewish community delegation appealed directly to President Aguirre. The same delegation also asked for suspension of a recent decree prohibiting further Chilean immigration permits for 60 days. The President was unable to grant the latter request.

Reasons for Action

Three reasons were given for the 60 days' postponement:

1. An opportunity is sought to verify whether and how immigrants convert their capital into Chilean currency. Investigations along these lines usually determine if there is an intention to settle permanently.

2. Results of a recent census of foreigners residing in Chile are being analyzed and it is intended to adhere to a community quota system where possible.

3. The Foreign Minister plans to organize and regulate a Department of Immigration during the suspension interval.

Records show a large number of Jews entered South American countries up to the end of last year. The majority obtained the customary consular visa and traveled first or tourist class. Others figured in collective-settlement schemes, negotiated between governments and Zionist organizations. Practically every state has made a consular visa contingent on previous authorization of the foreign ministry, so entries are decreasing rapidly.

Little Hostility Shown

Jews state there is no special opportunity for them in any South American country, although no particular enmity has been shown. Authorities have not always acted up to expectations in admitting them, but, once admitted, Jews have had small reason to complain of the general attitude. Opinion has been worked up against them only where hostile foreign communities exist, or where the professional classes have feared competition.

Reports from Venezuela, Colombia and Bolivia have shown these countries are ready to act rationally in receiving productive elements. Tedious negotiating and planning may be necessary between Zionist organizations and government departments, but there is optimism about the final result if Jewish agricultural workers can be found who will sign for permanent settlement, away from all urban districts. Plans have advanced for the settlement of 200 farming families in southern Chile on these conditions.

Omicron Delta Kappa

LEXINGTON, Va. (AP)—Dr. Wilbur H. Norcross of Dickinson College was elected president of Omicron Delta Kappa, national honorary fraternity, at the concluding session of the organization's three-day silver anniversary observance, March 25.

Chicago Industrial Area Shows Big Gain in Production

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—This city is learning that it isn't the number of factories but the number of workers and the total payroll that counts.

Census figures just reported by the United States Department of Commerce, and released through the Chicago Association of Commerce show that while the Chicago industrial area, which takes in five counties in Illinois and Indiana, lost some 183 industrial establishments during the period from 1935 to 1937, it showed an industrial output gain of 23.6 per cent.

In this period the number of men employed increased from 421,397 to 538,775. Wages paid went up from $494,000,000 to $740,000,000 annually. The value of material used jumped from $1,900,000,000 to $2,700,000,000, and the value of the things produced rose from $3,300,000,000 to $4,700,000,000.

The loss of manufacturing units is attributed by some to high taxes, which in turn are attributed to the burden of delinquencies. It is pointed out, however, that the period was not one in which many new enterprises were established and in which as a matter of fact failures were frequent. Most observers hold that Chicago's expansion in production and employment during this time can be regarded as especially encouraging. It is pointed out also that what might appear to be an "exodus" of industries may be in part due to consolidations and to shifts to locations outside the Chicago area limits.

As a matter of fact there is apparently a tendency for industry to move out of Cook County, in which Chicago proper is located, to the surrounding regions. While the number of establishments in the whole area dropped during this period from 9,302 to 9,119, the loss in Cook County was greater, the drop being from 8,614 to 8,288.

The lines in which there were increases in employment, money spent for materials, and value of products were: blast furnace products, bookbinding, boots and shoes, paper boxes, bread and bakery products, caskets, chemicals, drugs, forgings, foundries, furs, machinery, machine shops, meat packing, vegetable oils, paints and varnishes, petroleum refining, printing and publishing, pumps, roofing, smelting, and refining, stamped metal products, steel works, and rolling mills, and surgical appliances.

For the entire state of Illinois meat packing led in 1937 in the value of its products, while steel works and rolling mills employed the largest number of workers.

Supreme Court Overrules New Jersey Gangster Act

WASHINGTON, March 27 (AP)—In addition to its decision permitting the States to tax salaries of Federal Government employees, the United States Supreme Court today held unconstitutional the 1934 New Jersey "gangster" or "public enemies" act.

The legislation classified as a gangster "any person not engaged in any lawful occupation, known to be a member of any gang consisting of two or more persons, who has been convicted at least three times of being a disorderly person or who has been convicted of any crime in this or in any other state."

Mr. Justice Butler, who delivered the decision, said "the terms the act employs to indicate what it purports to denounce are so vague, indefinite and uncertain that it must be condemned as repugnant to the Due Process Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment."

Mr. Justice Frankfurter did not participate in the decision. No dissent was announced.

The court also:

Agreed to pass upon the constitutionality of the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937 and orders issued under the law by the Secretary of Agriculture. The Justices consented to review litigation from two Federal District Courts, one of which held the Law unconstitutional and the other constitutional. Orders issued under the law regulated milk marketing in the New York and Boston areas.

Refused to consider a new challenge to the right of Mr. Justice Black to a seat on the High Bench, by denying a motion by Elizabeth C. Jacobs of Chicago, the loser in a tax dispute with the Government, to reverse a judgment on the grounds that Mr. Justice Black's participation was unconstitutional.

Ruled that Douglas Fairbanks, movie actor and producer, must return to the Federal Government $72,186 which had been refunded him on income tax payments for 1927, 1928 and 1929. The Collector of Internal Revenue reversed a previous decision awarding the refunds.

The Court also refused to review the convictions of three Fur Union officials on charges of conspiracy to monopolize the interstate trade in skins in New York and New Jersey.

At the same time the Tribunal declined to pass upon the Second Circuit Court's action in reversing the convictions of the unions themselves—the International Fur Workers Union of United States and Canada, the Fur Dressers Union, Local No. 2 and the Fur Floor Workers Union, Local No. 3.

The Government had contended the unions and the officials cooperated with associations and corporations to enable employers to dominate the fur trade, and the unions to get increased wages for members.

Kodak Workers Get $2,144,334 'Extra'

ROCHESTER, N. Y. (AP)—Eastman Kodak Company on March 26 distributed to its 28,403 employees throughout the world a "wage dividend" totaling $2,144,334, of which $1,436,782 will go to workers in the Rochester home of Kodak.

The payment, the 27th of its kind since inauguration of the plan in 1912, will be shared by all regular employees who worked all or part of 26 different weeks in 1938 and who are now in the service of the Company. The rate of payment is determined by dividends declared on the Company's common stock in any one year and is computed for individual employees on a basis of their earnings.

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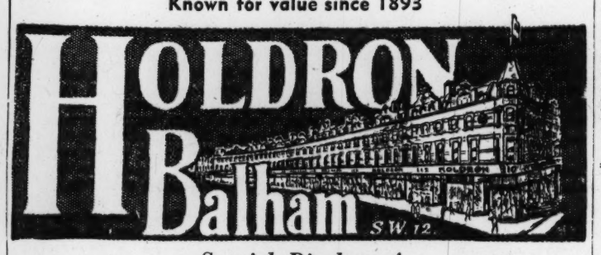

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Women Find Suffrage Opened Path to Greater Opportunity

Americans at Work

The seventh of 12 articles on "The Job for Women" in a three-part series of 36 articles

By Earlene White

President of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, Inc.

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

When the women of this country won the ballot 20 years ago, some of the newly enfranchised considered it an end to the struggle for recognition. They accepted the victory and decided on a cessation of activities. The number of such women was, I think, comparatively small.

Although no figures are available, we who have followed events since 1918 know that most of the new voters realized the ballot had brought special responsibilities. We saw beyond the immediate future and knew that ahead of us lay a big job. The ballot was merely an entering wedge which might, if properly used, help to pry open the door to a broad and useful future for those of us who wanted to continue the campaign for equality so it would include human rights.

For the first few years there was little organized work looking to the future recognition of women as the equals of men. We voted and thus registered our approval of one of the political parties and of our chosen candidates. Some time later we began to think things over, to analyze the situation in order to find out, as far as we could, where we were heading.

We found, at the start, that women's problems are similar to those of men, except that prejudices against women working prevent us from advancing in some fields. We found discrimination against women, and groups of women organized to batter these down. It is because of just such obstacles as these that women have organized in large groups and in small ones, and organization after organization has lined up side-by-side to fight for certain rights.

Channel for Views

This change in women's plans began to be effective soon after the World War when women discovered they had no channel through which they could express their point of view. Organization not only provides strength through numbers but gives women self-confidence to assume the responsibilities placed on them by the ballot. It offers an opportunity to become articulate in formulating public policies affecting both men and women, and to clarify their ideas by discussion. Self-confidence in one's opinion, when founded on experience and clarified through discussion, has led women to take positions of leadership in a public made up of both men and women.

Difficulties which have stood in the way of women expressing their point of view can be laid to the public and to women themselves in corresponding proportions. As far as the public is concerned, these difficulties are: prejudices against self-expression among women; prejudices against women participating in public affairs, and prejudices against women who have fought for the right to be given responsibilities in a free society. In summing up the difficulties due to women themselves, I should say these include lack of confidence and apathy; an inability, because of inexperience, to formulate their own ideas into principles worth fighting for; a lack of information and knowledge, and inability to interpret what information and knowledge may be at hand.

Economic Problems

Having analyzed the difficulties, leaders began to take up economic problems and their social implications with a view toward helping to establish for both men and women conditions which would assure them the greatest opportunity for development of their own capacities. This, to me, is our greatest job today, to help women to find out what they are best fitted for and to guide them into the paths of thinking on social and economic questions and lead them into the ways of improving conditions under which they work and live.

In helping to carry out this program, two splendid aids are offered to women; adult education and vocational training, work in which women all over the country are interested and are helping to forward. More and more women who are fresh from campuses and business schools discover when they begin to look for jobs, that they either lack the necessary raining to fit into immediate work, or are uncertain what they are best qualified to do. Vocational guidance helps them to find their particular niche in the huge business and professional structure that has gradually been built up through the years. Older women, who may have been earning a salary for some time, but who could advance if they had the proper foundation, can be helped to reach their goal by being directed through classes offered for adults.

Another part of our job, if we are to help women on their way, is to watch for discriminations and remove as many as possible. For instance, there is the question raised in some states of whether a married woman should be appointed to an official position. There is also discrimination against married women teachers and the question whether women should be elected or appointed to city, state and national political offices. Most of us take the stand that a woman who is qualified to fill a position has every right to the voters' or the appointing official's consideration.

In Legislative Field

Women are beginning to wield influence in the legislative field. This field, also, is considered in the job program. We know, by experience, that if we women want a measure passed by the legislature of our own state or by Congress we must show those in power that we are genuinely interested in that measure and are ready to support it.

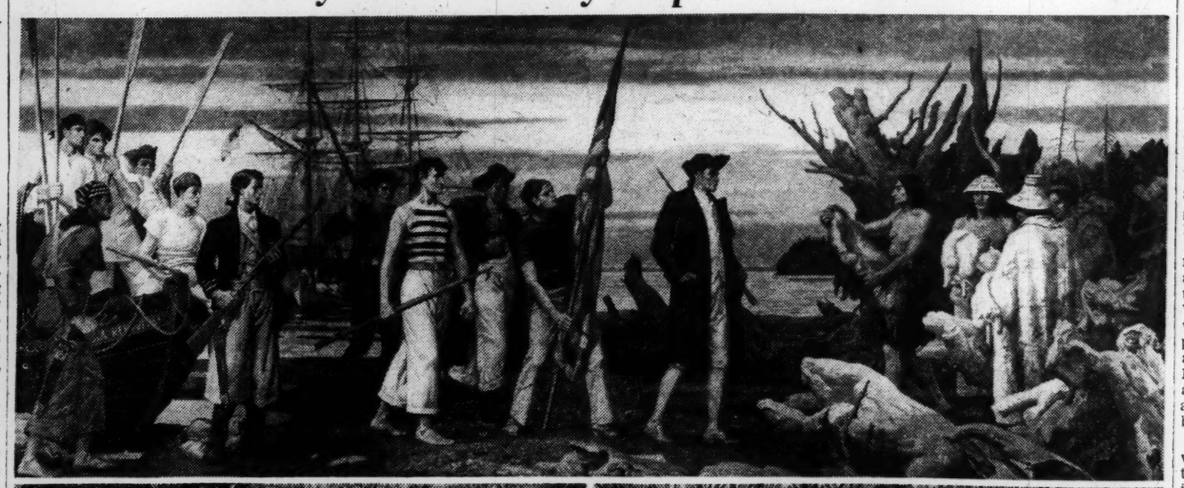
Another job to which we have fallen heir is linked with the question of who does the buying. Woman are the chief factor in this department and through their tremendous purchasing power they have become a force with which to be reckoned. Of all the millions spent annually for food, women's purchases account for 80 per cent of the total. Sixty-two per cent of the women in this country are occupied with home and family cares They, therefore, represent the consumption unit of the family. They either spend the family income directly, or superintend the spending of probably 80 per cent of the family income. If you add the income these family women control to the personal incomes belonging to the women who are in business, the professions, or in industry, and incomes belonging to women through inheritance or investment, the total represents an even higher percentage of purchasing power.

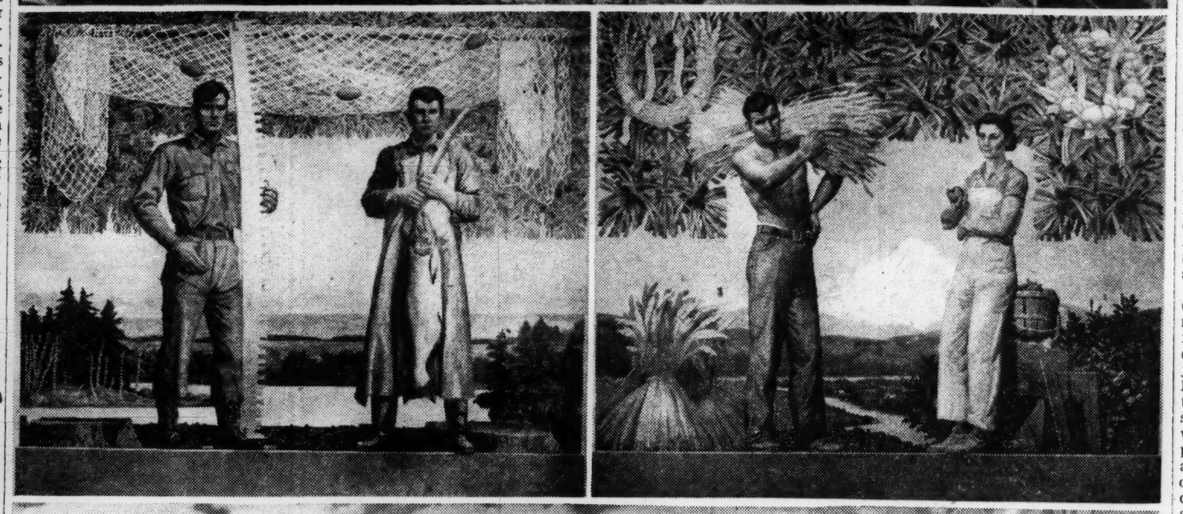
Women purchase 75 per cent of the entiire national outlay for clothing, according to the Bureau of Census.

Women buy $1,000 worth of goods every minute. What an influence this represents on production, upon the direction of industry. This fact alone has been a challenge to us to help improve buying techniques through establishment of clinics, which is another job before us.

So our future will be a busy one if we are to do our job faithfully. As I see it, there lies before us this program, to lead women into a useful future, to help them in removing sex discriminations, to help them to formulate public policies, to give them an opportunity for development, and to help them to recognize and assume intelligently their legislative and financial responsibilities.

History and Industry Depicted in Murals





Barry Faulkner, Muralist

Murals in the New State Capitol at Salem, Oregon

Top: Capt. Robert Gray and his crew of the Columbia Redivivia landing at the mouth of the Columbia River in 1792 at the spot where Astoria is now located. Center left: Mural depicting Oregon's lumber and fishing industries. Center right: The wheat and fruit industries of the State are depicted in this painting. Below: The arrival of the Whitman party in Oregon. Dr. John McLoughlin, the white-haired man in the center of the picture, was the Hudson Bay Company's factor at Vancouver. The man at his right is James Douglas, who succeeded him as factor. Mr. Douglas is greeting Narcissa Whitman. The blond man behind her is Marcus Whitman.

History of Oregon Traced in Murals

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALEM, Ore. — History, done in oils, greeted the 90 members of Oregon's two-house legislature when they convened this year. The history came through the medium of huge murals on the walls of the rotunda of the new State capitol. The paintings are the work of Barry Faulkner and Frank Schwarz who spent more than a year in research and a little over a year in painting the eight huge canvases.

Developed in two groups, the eight murals completed, depict the historical development of Oregon in four large scenes, while four smaller ones illustrate the major industries of the State, two on each canvas. Both artists completely surveyed the historical data of the state in order to present their themes from a standpoint of accuracy.

The historical murals cover what are considered to be the four outstanding events in the development of the Oregon country beginning with the discovery of the Columbia river by Capt. Robert Gray in 1792. The picture shows Gray landing inside the mouth of the river at the point now occupied by the city of Astoria. So closely to fact did the artist, Mr. Faulkner, follow history that he traced down Captain Gray's family and hired a great-great-grandnephew as the model for the famous skipper of the "Columbia Rediviva." It was after this ship the mighty river of the west was named.

Lewis and Clark

The second event in Oregon history was the discovery of the territory by land, accomplished by William Clark and Meriwether Lewis. Mr. Schwarz has presented the Lewis and Clark party upon its arrival at Celilo Falls, a few miles east of The Dalles. The Indian woman who portrayed the part of Sacajawea, guide to the party, in the picture is the same woman who modeled for James Earl Fraser's famous bit of sculpturing, "Lewis and Clark."

One of the indications of much research appears in the picture of the landing of Marcus Whitman and his party at Fort Vancouver. The party ended a long, tedious trip across the plains, yet each member arrived at the fort in the best of condition and each one of their garments was fresh and clean. Critics of this point were numerous until it was discovered that Mr. Faulkner had discovered that the entire party had stopped up stream at a point known as "The Sawmill." Here, in anticipation of a welcome the party would receive, everyone rested, bathed and changed clothes.

History Is Recorded

The fourth large mural is of the arrival of the first large caravan of settlers to the Oregon country. The group has formed its camp in the rugged John Day country in Eastern Oregon. It was a short distance west of this territory that the first large immigation of settlers split, upon receiving word of the gold strike in California, one part continuing on to the valley of the Willamette and the other group turning south to California.

Four smaller murals, modern in design and theme, depict the industries of the State from the cattle and sheep plains of the eastern part to the salmon fisheries on the northwest coast. The other industries pictured are lumbering, wheat farming, fruit production, mining, and dairying.

Two more murals are still to arrive from the eastern studios. One will be placed in the House of Representatives and will be a scene of the first provisional Government that was established in Champoeg, July 5, 1843. This mural will come from the brush of Mr. Faulkner, while Mr. Schwarz will produce the last one to be placed behind the chair of the President of the Senate and will be an interpretation of the bringing of the news of statehood to Oregon.

The entire collection of murals are a part of the construction program of the new State Capitol and will cost the State $80,000. The remaining two will not be completed for some time. Aside from the two paintings, all that remains to complete the new $2,500,000 structure will be placing of the two great pieces of sculpture at the entrance of the building.

Knoxville Soon to Return To Rule Under City Manager

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—After a brief set-back a long fight against machine politics has finally been won here. An act passed by the 1939 General Assembly will restore the city manager form of government in Knoxville, Jan. 1, 1940.

Actually, the nonpolitical, businesslike principles of the city manager system are already in effect under the administration of Mayor Walter W. Mynatt, who, in November, 1937, was elected on a platform pledged to work for restoration of a city manager. Mayor Mynatt is a former city manager and when City Council again elects a city manager Mayor Mynatt will be considered for the office.

When the movement for a change was launched 16 years ago people then were tiring of the waste and inefficiency of those in office. So mass meetings were held throughout the city, culminating in what was known as the "People's Ticket." Old time politicians of both parties fought the "People's Ticket," but its candidates won by a large majority. City manager government went into effect.

Ben A. Morton was elected Mayor and other members of City Council were also businessmen. Mr. Morton had been President of the Southern Appalachian Coal Operators' Association, president of the Boy Scout Council, and was teacher of a large Bible class of men.

When the first City Council elected Louis Brownlow as city manager, at a salary of $15,000, politicians were in an uproar. They contended such a salary was not justified. But within a short time Mr. Brownlow had not only saved the city the amount of his own salary, but more than that of his whole cabinet combined. City departments were co-ordinated, with a merger of several offices which overlapped. The city was put on a cash basis, with waste and mismanagement generally eliminated. The city's financial system was reorganized, so that bills were paid within 30 days, instead of months, and the city got the advantage of a discount.

Mr. Brownlow announced a refund of 10 per cent to all citizens who had paid their taxes or a similar discount for those who had not yet paid. Further refunds were in prospect.

Politicians still fought these changes. Mr. Brownlow later left to take other work.

Early in 1937 a leader in a strong political machine drafted a bill which would let any mayor take over the duties of city manager. Advocates of real city manager form of government protested, charging the bill would scrap that form in Knoxville. The nonpartisan Charter Group fought the bill.

But a political machine rolled on relentlessly—and the State Senate that day, by a vote of 20 to 2, passed the Knoxville mayor bill, disregarding protests. The bill was signed into law.

Nonpartisan city manager advocates didn't give up. They carried their fight into the city election in the fall of 1937. They threw their support behind Walter W. Mynatt, a former city manager who had been in the city service 17 years. The ticket headed by Mr. Mynatt advocated return to true city manager form of government, repeal of the act transferring such duties to the Mayor, and getting TVA power without further delay.

Mr. Mynatt won out by a large majority. Councilmen pledged to true city manager government also were swept into office on the avalanche of votes.

The change could not be made then, however, as repeal of the existing act was necessary, and the next Legislature did not meet until 1939. But Mayor Mynatt announced that he would conduct the city's affairs just as though city manager form had been restored.

C. W. Smith Promoted

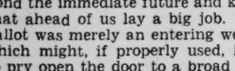
NEW YORK (AP)—Clifford W. Smith, General Manager of Electrical Research Products, Inc., West Coast operations at Hollywood, will succeed George C. Pratt, Vice-President of the concern upon the latter's retirement on April 1, after 33 years service with the Bell System, it was announced March 24.

Pilot Teaches Teacher Who Rejects Dive Bid

BUFFALO, N. Y. (AP)—Test Pilot H. Lloyd Child achieved the average schoolboy's dream March 25—he showed his teacher something the teacher didn't know.

Mr. Child, who recently dived at 575 miles per hour in testing a combat plane, conducted Prof. George E. Crofoot of the University of Pennsylvania on a tour of the Curtiss aeroplane plant here. The pilot studied mechanical engineering under Professor Crofoot.

The former pupil's offer to show the Professor how a test dive was made met a polite, "No, thank you, Lloyd."



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Hungary and Slovakia Confer On Joint Boundary Settlement

BUDAPEST, March 27 (AP)—Hungary and Slovakia opened negotiations today to settle the frontier dispute which caused a three-day vest pocket war on the land and in the air last week.

A joint commission gathered in Budapest to fix a new line dividing Hungary's regained province of Carpatho-Ukraine (Ruthenia) from the new State of Slovakia.

An official announcement estimated 23 fatalities and 55 wounded the Hungarian military and civilian casualties in fighting and air attacks in the Ung Valley. It was announced also that the Hungarian forces captured 360 Slovaks and 211 Czech-Moravian soldiers on the Carpatho-Ukraine frontier.

During the negotiations starting today, questions of indemnities and "prisoners of war" were to be raised.

Germany Interested Party

Germany was regarded as an interested party as the negotiators convened, because Slovakia is under German military protection and the frontier finally agreed upon will be guaranteed by Germany under her 25-year pact with Slovakia.

Hungary may ask for more territory than her troops occupied in last week's fighting with Slovak forces because she has indicated she wants ethnic considerations followed in certain other sections.

Several Hungarian - populated towns still lie in territory occupied by Slovak troops. One of these is Eperjes, an important munitions depot, where German soldiers were stationed a week ago.

It was considered unlikely Germany would support any Hungarian claims on this town, however.

Hungarian trops were firmly established west of the Ung River valley and all Slovak attempts to dislodge them had been repulsed, an official announcement said.

The Hungarian Government said the most important aerial engagement occurred Friday afternoon. Seven Czech planes in the service of the Slovaks were said to have bombed the Hungarian village of Palocz. Nine Hungarian craft engaged the attacking squadron and destroyed it, officials announced.

Hungarians Claim 11 Planes

The Hungarians reported destroying or disabling 11 enemy planes in that and other engagements and said they lost none of their own. (The Slovaks, however, reported Friday that one Hungarian craft was shot down.)

The Budapest Government's statement said a number of Hungarian towns were bombed. Hungary has denied invading Slovak territory, insisting that she was merely extending her occupation to the "natural frontier" of Carpatho-Ukraine.

Reports from Bratislava said that Hungarian and Slovak troops had renewed their border fighting despite an official truce. Reliable Hungarian sources in Budapest said the reports of new fighting on the frontier should be received with the greatest reserve.

Poland Takes Stand

WARSAW (AP)—The Polish Parliament voted sympathy with neighboring Lithuania March 25 and the Army and War Office expressed determination not to bow to any power.

Parliament recessed for 30 days instead of adjourning, leading to a belief that President Moscicki wanted the members within easy reach in case a new session were necessary.

Berlin's View on Poland

BERLIN (AP)—Germany "considers the existence of a strong national Poland is a political necessity," the Foreign Office mouthpiece, Deutsche Diplomatisch-Politische Korrespondenz, said March 25.

Bürckel's Aid Sought

VIENNA (AP)—Slovakia has asked Chancellor Hitler's Governor in Austria, Joseph Bürckel, to use his influence in Berlin in settling Slovakia's border dispute with Hungary.

State Secretary Franz Karmasin, leader of the Germans in Slovakia, and Dr. Kirschbaum, an official of the Slovak Hlinka Guard, came to Vienna March 24 from Bratislava and returned there after a short visit.

Mr. Karmasin and Dr. Kirschbaum brought copies of memoranda which Slovakia had dispatched to Budapest and to Berlin.

Slovakia to Get Czech Legations?

BERLIN, March 27 (AP)—German officials said March 25 Germany probably would offer former Czecho-Slovak legations to the Slovak Government wherever the latter desires to establish legations and indications were that such an attempt would be made in Washington.

It was understood Slovakia intends to establish legations at Berlin, Washington, Warsaw, and Budapest.

[The Czecho-Slovak Legation in Washington still is held by the former Czech Minister, Col. Vladimir Hurban, who has refused, with the moral support of the American State Department, to surrender it to German officials.

In Washington reliable sources indicated a flank attack might be made on Colonel Hurban's position through Berlin's backing Slovakia's claims to Czecho-Slovakia's diplomatic establishments.

Slovakia is under Germany's military protection by treaty, which, however, treats it as an independent state capable of having foreign relations of its own.]

Berlin's official position is that as protector of Bohemia-Moravia, the Czech portion of the vanished Republic, the German Government has fallen heir to Czecho-Slovakia's legations or at least to a controlling voice in their disposition.

U. S. Organization For Czech Nation

PITTSBURGH, March 27 (AP)—A movement for Czecho-Slovakian independence was organized here last night where 21 years ago Czechs and Slovaks signed the pact upon which the Nation was established.

Czechs, Slovaks, and Carpatho-Russians, the three nationalities for whom the Nation was built, elected Wendell Stephen Platek, President of the National Slovak Society, to head the new movement.

He was authorized to form similar groups throughout the United States and to call a national convention before May 15, for establishing a permanent organization.

The convention sent a message to Dr. Eduard Benes, the former Czecho-Slovakian President, pledging "undying support" for re-establishment of Czecho-Slovakia.

Europe Parades in the Pageantry of Gay Trappings

Rumanian Cabinet joins in march on boulevard, with right arms raised, stepping in rhythm.

By R. H. Markham
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Anywhere on the European Continent

On the first anniversary of the promulgation of the new authoritarian Constitution of Rumania, Cabinet Ministers marched down Bucharest's main boulevard, wearing new blue uniforms, and outstretching their right arms—an innovation, designed to demonstrate that all loyal Rumanians have joined the ranks.

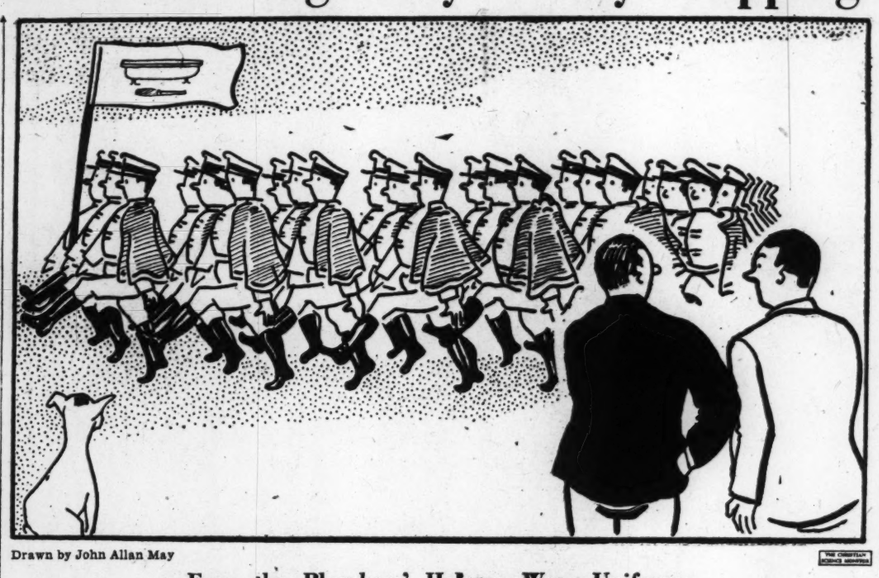
Behind the uniformed Ministers came the uniformed King's Guards from city and village, then uniformed boys and girls, keeping step. All swung along like a rhythmic machine, driven by a single chauffeur. The uniforms, salute, and steps are outward manifestations of Rumanian unity and the people are so busy procuring patriotic raiment that not all the tailors and clothing factories in the country can keep up with the orders.

And not only among Rumanians, for the minorities were in line, too. Hungarians, Bulgarians, Germans, Ruthenians, Gagauzes, Szeklers, Tsintsars, Russians, all marched along with uplifted arms, as much alike as links in a chain.

Such a way of promoting unity is merely the adoption of a quite prevalent European mode. This might be called the continent's uniform-wearing zone.

Same Clothes; Different Races

Recently I saw a company of soldiers mustered out in Belgrade, Yugoslavia. As they marched into the huge barracks, dressed in army clothes, they were all Yugoslavs and gave the impression of a completely unified company. But as they scrambled out in rather crumpled civilian clothes, they were Albanians, Croatians, Macedonians, Serbians, Slovenes, Germans, Hungarians, Rumanians, and Gypsies. They were Protestants, Roman Catholics, Orthodox Christians, and Moslems. They were artisans, peasants, chauffeurs, tailors, and bootblacks. They were rich and poor, masters and porters, capitalists and proletariat.



Drawn by John Allan May

Even the Plumbers' Helpers Wear Uniforms

Uniforms have played an enormous role in diplomacy and statecraft. But uniforms also take away something from individuals. Most people who wear uniforms, are personalities minus something. They are no longer free; they are under command and must keep step.

For example, King Carol told his uniform wearers that their soul should be reflections of his soul. He appealed to them to lose their individuality in the organization, or the "Front," or the uniformed nation.

It is for such reasons that so many countries in Europe have adopted and imposed uniforms. They give additional power to people and take away individual qualities that might lead to protest or opposition, at least to disunity.

Uniforms for Seven Ages

Of course, the countries where most uniforms are to be found are Italy and Germany, and they are usually exceedingly well designed. In few other places are people better dressed than the uniform wearers of these two authoritarian lands. It is no exaggeration to say that most of the males in these countries, as well as a fairly large proportion of the females, have uniforms from their very earliest age.

The history of an individual, growing up there, is a record of his passing from one kind of uniform to another. His "seven ages" are his seven uniforms. He dons one in the primary school and never becomes too old to wear it or another one like it. He raises his right hand in salute, literally almost as soon as he is able to walk out in public places, and keeps on lifting it as long as he can.

Uniforms were coming into vogue even in those districts knit together in Czecho-Slovakia before its absorption by the Reich. In the Carpathio-Ukraine, a militant organization, the Sij (or Sitch), formed to crusade for a greater Ukraine, played its part in popularizing a military mode of dress. It is probable their influence will diminish, for their ardor seems to have outrun their capacity and they have brought more disorder than discipline. But they do have a uniform.

In Slovakia the Hlinka Guards reveled in the joy of wearing uniforms. They are greatly under the influence of the uniformed German Storm Troop and Schutzstaffel. They were designed to constitute a sort of home defense force and helped to stimulate Slovakian "independence."

Gorgeous Costumes in Hungary

But to the Czech and Slovak, a uniform is basically an army matter. So, too, with the Hungarians. The people there do not like political uniforms. The previous Premier, Dr. Bela Imrédy, who fell as did Dr. Milan Stoyadinovitch of Yugoslavia, organized a uniform-wearing party, not dissimilar to National Socialism or Fascism.

Privately, however, as a matter of individual taste, most all Hungarians wear uniforms. The aristocracy has gorgeous costumes, unmatched by any other in Europe. The gentry also is very picturesquely accoutered, with garments handed down by very old traditions. Every cowboy dresses like his neighbor and just as different as conceivable from American cowboys. Strange to say, they dress like amiable elderly aunts of years ago.

Outside of the Army, there are not so many prescribed uniforms in Poland. Not only is a third of the population composed of minorities, but the Poles themselves are rather individualistic. It is not easy to get them to line up. They enjoy pomp and display more than any other Europeans, except the Hungarians, but they do not want to press all the people into the same garments, however picturesque. No leader, however strong, has been able to put the Poles all in the same kind of clothes. From the esthetic point of view, this is fortunate, because Poland abounds in a great variety of beautiful native costumes, ranging from those of the hired girls up to the princes.

As far as the Baltic countries are concerned, uniforms are not very prevalent, but increase as we go from north to south. In Finland, they are as rare as in the United States, and hardly more in evidence in Estonia. They become more common in Latvia, and are fairly thick in Lithuania.

Everywhere in Russia

In Russia, according to official figures, about one in ten of the population is actually serving in one or another branch of the armed forces. The Red Army is not only the largest army in Europe, but includes a greater proportion of the population than any other army, if one counts border guards, political police, and other services. Uniformed men are everywhere in evidence, but they are pretty quiet about it.

In 1935, the Soviets announced that they would put all their children into school uniforms on Jan. 1, 1936. After making the announcement, the authorities discovered that Soviet factories couldn't make so many uniforms, so they apparently abandoned the idea, as latest information says, no uniforms have yet appeared in schools.

Before leaving Russia, it is well to point out the great Slav athletic organization, known as Sokols. Its members are all uniform wearers and are to be found in every Slav country. They originated in Bohemia, among the Czechs. In some places they are called Eagles, instead of Sokols, which means falcons.

In Bulgaria they are called Younaks, which means heroes. This Slav organization comprises millions of members from all classes, of both sexes, and of all ages. They wear picturesque costumes, and when gathered at a national or international meet, make one of the most colorful pictures human masses have ever formed. They have been extremely useful in arousing patriotism in Slav countries.

Relics of Middle Ages

Another type of beautiful uniform, that worn by students, is to be found throughout the whole of Central Europe. Both girls and boys wear these uniforms, but the boys with their enormous boots, swords, and strange caps of many shapes and hues are more striking; just as peacocks are more striking than the hens. These costumes are relics of the Middle Ages and give a great deal of flair to student life.

In Bulgaria political uniforms are forbidden. One reason for this is that the Bulgarians are extremely democratic, and another is that political uniforms have always divided rather than unified that people. There has never been a strong enough authority to impose the same uniform on the whole nation. As a matter of fact, every Bulgarian hopes to be the president or Führer of a society of his own, to which he could dictate the uniform. So there is more unity there without uniforms.

King Zog of Albania has put a few of his boys and girls into natty, new uniforms, and they add color to state holidays.

In Greece one sees but few prescribed uniforms, besides those worn by the Army. Certain youth, cultural, and athletic organizations wear native costumes, which are the most picturesque on the Continent, with brownie caps, fluffy skirts, Shakespearean pants, and moccasins with puff balls on them.

Such is the force of example! And uniform-wearing seems to illustrate the need of another example—the winning of one another's confidence so we can begin wearing our regular Sunday clothes once more.

Rumanian Youths Join King's Guards

Bucharest, Rumania

Approximately 3,000,000 boys and girls are now estimated to belong to the "Strazhers," or King's Guards, organized by King Carol. Their uniform is similar to that of the Boy and Girl Scouts.

These young people greet one another by lifting their right arms and saying, "Sănătate" or "Gata" (ready), or "Salutare." Their official slogan is "Credintsa shi Muncă pentru Tsară shi Rege" (Faith and work for Country and King).

Franco Moves to Smash Way Into Madrid as Truce Fails

HENDAYE, France (at the Spanish Frontier), March 27 (AP)—Nationalist General Francisco Franco was reported today to have swung his central army into an offensive designed to smash a way into Madrid after peace negotiations failed to bring an agreement with the Republican Government.

Nationalist troops in the central zone were said to have smashed Republican resistance at a position known as Toledo bridgehead. Nationalist forces in the south broke through Republican lines in Cordoba Province.

Th eoffensive in the Toledo sector, 50 miles south of Madrid, was on a front which long had been dormant. The drive indicated the broadening scope of General Franco's campaign to end the war quickly.

Surrender of Air Force

Republican officials have announced by radio that they would surrender their entire air force as evidence of good faith. Earlier, reports to the Nationalist command at Irun said General Franco's troops might enter Madrid soon.

Border advices told of a Nationalist offensive in the Toledo sector, which is about 50 miles south of Madrid. In an attack beginning at dawn Nationalists were said to have pierced Republican lines at several points. The objective of the drive was to force Madrid's unconditional surrender.

Earlier border reports said the Madrid National Defense Council decided to surrender the Capital despite the collapse of peace negotiations. Nationalist sources said Madrid defenses were almost deserted.

Republican representatives who flew to Burgos March 26 were sent back after a brief conference with Nationalist spokesmen.

"Before the imminence of a national offensive," said Juan del Rio, secretary of the Council headed by Gen. Jose Miaja, "the Nationalist Defense Council announces that it is taking steps for the defense of the Capital."

Despite this announcement, however, the opinion persisted on the frontie rthat the surrender of Mafrontier that the surrender of Mathis week.

France Plan Accepted

According to Señor Del Rio, the Nationalist Government, in response to an eight-point surrender plan offered by the Republicans March 26 submitted its own eight-point plan, which was accepted by the Madrid Defense Council.

Señor Del Rio said the Republicans' terms included:

1. A declaration to maintain the sovereignty of the Spanish soil.
2. Safeguards for the lives of civil and military elements who participated in the war.
3. A guarantee of no reprisals and no sanctions unless decreed by corresponding courts.
4. The lives, liberty, and employment and the Republican military, other than those found guilty of criminal offenses, should be respected.
5. Similar concessions to non-professional soldiers who have risen from the ranks of the former militia.
6. The lives, liberty, and employment of civil officials should be respected.
7. A 25-day period for the evacuation of those wanting to leave Spain.
8. Italian and Moorish troops on the Nationalist side should not enter the Republican zone.

To these proposals Señor Del Rio said the Nationalists replied:

1. That Nationalist Spain maintains all offers of pardon made to the people, other than those guilty of criminal offenses.
2. In the case of army chiefs surrendering their arms, the smaller their participation in defending the Republican cause, the greater would be the Nationalists' leniency in their behalf.
3. Those surrendering arms would be granted safe conduct to leave the country, provided that they were not guilty of any criminal offenses.
4. Those known to be "rectifying" their behavior while in exile would in due course be extended assistance.
5. The rank and file of political parties and workers' unions would not be prosecuted unless guilty of crimes.
6. Criminal offenses committed during "red" (Republican) rule would be dealt with exclusively in corresponding courts.
7. No one shall be deprived of liberty except for the time necessary for individuals to "rectify" their behavior.
8. Those responsible for delay in surrendering or causing useless resistance involving further unnecessary bloodshed shall be liable to heavy sanctions. (Loss of citizenship or exile.)

Switzerland Orders Stronger Defenses

BERN, Switzerland (AP)—The Swiss Government took further steps to bolster frontier defenses March 27 by prolonging the annual training period of reserve border forces from one to two weeks.

Some of these border reserves, called up late last week, were rushed to frontier points as a precautionary move in view of the international situation.

The Swiss Federal Council also decided on a one-week training course for territorial reserves who had not figured in previous orders.

Mines at strategic points such as tunnels, bridges, and passes were being charged, meanwhile, on all frontiers.

Salient Points Voiced by Duce

By the Associated Press

Rome, March 27

Here are some of the salient points in Premier Mussolini's speech in Rome yesterday commemorating the twentieth anniversary of the founding of the first Fascist combat squad:

Italian problems with France (are) problems of a colonial character. These problems have a name. They are called Tunisia, Djibouti, and the Suez Canal.

The French Government is perfectly free to refuse us even the simplest discussion of these problems . . . but it cannot complain if the ditch which now separates the two countries becomes so deep that filling it becomes hard work, if not impossible.

The Fascist revolution, forerunner of European renaissance is not finished . . . but has scarcely begun.

What we have done is destined to remain and will remain through the centuries . . . the Italy of 1939, orderly, disciplined, creative, warlike, imperial.

The pluto-democratic factory of liars (often have told) the now-scattered flocks of their beaten sheep the approaching, imminent, certain ruin of Fascist Italy . . . that is not true.

My will knows no obstacles . . .

We are not carried away and we will not be carried away by that which is known as the war psychosis, a mixture of hysteria and fear.

We consider a perpetual peace as a catastrophe for human civilization, we also consider a long period of peace necessary to safeguard Europe . . . we shall take no initiative whatsoever until our sacred rights are recognized.

The attempts to break the Rome-Berlin axis are childish . . . the axis is a meeting between two revolutions which have shown themselves as opposed to all other conceptions of contemporary civilization.

If the longed-for coalition against the authoritarian regimes should come about, these regimes would . . . counter-attack at all points.

Geographically, historically, politically and militarily, the Mediterranean is a vital spot for Italy. When we say the Mediterranean we naturally include the gulf which is called the Adriatic and in which Italy's interests are pre-eminent but not exclusive as regards the Slavs.

Relationships between states are relations of force and these relations of force are the determining elements of their policy.

We must arm. The watchword is this: More cannon, more ships, more airplanes, at whatever cost, with whatever means, even if it should mean wiping out all that is called civil life . . . one shout has come down on the waves of centuries . . . "woe to the weak!"

What are three words which form your dogma? Believe, obey, fight! In these words was, is, and will be the secret of every victory.

Storm Halts French Search

TOULOUSE, France (AP)—Fresh blizzards March 26 forced rescue crews to abandon temporarily their search for the remaining victims buried in an avalanche Friday near Lake Isour. It was estimated 28 workmen were killed.

Mussolini to Use Diplomacy? Speech Ties Peace and Arms

ROME, March 27 (AP)—Signs of Italian readiness to negotiate by diplomacy a settlement of claims on France today followed Premier Mussolini's invitation that Paris make the first move.

Diplomatic observers here felt that the Duce's speech to his Fascist followers yesterday had left the way open to rapproachment between Rome and Paris. But they added that the negotiations might be difficult.

Italian newspaper comment was conciliatory.

"It should not be difficult to settle relations between Italy and France as far as Tunisia, Suez, and Djibouti are concerned," the Messaggero said, "if only a minimum of understanding, good faith and a sense of honor aid the negotiators form the other side."

Italians started agitating last November for their "rights" in Africa and until those rights were recognized, Premier Mussolini declared yesterday, Italy will take no initiative in securing a long-time peace which the Duce said Europe needed.

No Mention of Corsica

Signor Mussolini said Italian-French problems were "colonial" and concerned Tunisia, French North African Protectorate; Djibouti, French Somaliland port and terminus of the railroad from Italian Ethiopia; and the Suez Canal.

There was no mention in Signor Mussolini's address, on the twentieth anniversary of the formation of Fascist combat squads, of Corsica, French Mediterranean Island Department; or Nice or Savoy, parts of Continental France. The three have been mentioned unofficially since November in a campaign for Italy's "natural aspirations."

The Duce's bristling discourse to his old armed followers seemed to serve two purposes:

It enabled diplomats to dash off hopeful dispatches to their Governments noting the absence of any threats of immediate hostilities or territorial claims, and it sent Signor Mussolini's former comrades-in-arms back to their homes throughout Italy believing that their leader was still a vigorous fighting man.

It also put foreign observers on the alert for new moves toward Italian-French rapproachment, said to have started last week.

Five Main Points

Five points stood out in the anxiously-awaited address:

The Rome-Berlin axis remains intact;

Italy will continue pushing its armaments program;

Any attempt at a democratic coalition to suppress the totalitarian powers will bring a "counter-attack";

Italy accepts German expansion in Central Europe as "fated";

Signor Mussolini has no faith in sentimental ties but clings to the "pre-historic" law of "woe to the weak."

About the French territorial agitation, the Premier said:

"Italian problems with France are problems of a colonial character. These problems have a name. They are called Tunisia, Djibouti, and the Suez Canal.

"The French Government is perfectly free to refuse us even the simplest discussion of these problems . . . but it cannot complain if the ditch which now separates the two countries becomes so deep that filling it becomes hard work, if not impossible."

Will Continue Arming

The Premier also said that although Italy considers a long peace necessary for European civilization, it refuses "solicitations" to take the first step until its "sacred rights" are recognized and that Italy considers its interests predominant in the Mediterranean and Adriatic but does not exclude Slav interests.

"We must arm," he asserted. "The watchword is this: more cannon, more ships, more airplanes, at whatever cost, with whatever means, even if it should mean wiping out all that is called civil life."

Four hours after the speech the Government made public Chancellor Hitler's message of Saturday saying that Germans stand shoulder to shoulder with Italians "in defense against all hateful and incomprehensible attempts to restrict the justified will for living of our two peoples and to shake the peace of the world."

Hitler Pledges German Aid

BERLIN, March 25 (AP)—Reichsführer Adolf Hitler on the eve of Premier Mussolini's address assured his axis partner, that "the German people stand shoulder to shoulder" with Italy in defending the two peoples against "attempts to restrict" their "will for living."

Herr Hitler's message said:

"On the twentieth anniversary of the foundation of the Fascist fighting units I think of you in hearty and true friendship as the victorious creator of a proud new Italy.

"Filled with the same ideals, the German people stand shoulder to shoulder with the battle-proved Italian Nation in defense against all hateful and incomprehensible attempts to restrict the justified will for living (lebenswillen) of our two peoples and to shake the peace of the world."

Paris Press Conciliatory

PARIS (AP)—The newspaper, Le Temps, which often reflects views of the Foreign Office, said in an editorial on Il Duce's speech:

Mussolini who began by declaring he would take no intiative until the rights of Italy were recognized, opens the door to negotiations by recalling, as did last week King Victor Emmanuel, the Italian note of Dec. 17 raising the questions of Tunisia, Djibouti, and Suez."

France never has refused any international discussion and has replied "never" only to demands intended to strike a blow at the integrity of its national territory and at its rights of sovereignty in its empire, notably Tunisia, the newspaper continued.

Although expressing regret at the "vehement tone" of parts of the speech, Le Temps summed it up as "not particularly disturbing" and "much more modest" than earlier press demands involving Corsica, Nice, and Savoy.

Daladier Told to Wait

Only a portion of the extreme press urged Premier Daladier to open immediate negotiations with Il Duce. Some newspapers urged him to wait until the Italians had put demands in more concise form.

"Italy is the asker," commented Wladimir d'Ormesson in the conservative Le Figaro. "There is a French Ambassador in Rome. If Italy wants to know what the French Government thinks let it take the normal way of finding out."

Henri de Kerillis, writing in L'Epoque, said Signor Mussolini's speech was like Reichsführer Hitler's speeches just before the September crisis over Czecho-Slovakia.

Answer Is "No"

"The only answer we can make is 'no,' for we cannot negotiate under threats with a Nation which mobilizes against us and proclaims the Mediterranean which carries our own imperial communications as it own vital space," M. de Kerillis declared.

"Our answer must be to continue mobilization, to continue to arm to the teeth, and to unite our allies."

While almost every other newspaper in Paris devoted its leading editorial to French-Italian relations, Foreign Minister Georges Bonnet's newspaper L'Homme Libre carried a long editorial saying Britain must have conscription.

Bullitt Entertains

PARIS (AP)—Ambassador William C. Bullitt entertained 65 guests at a dinner dance March 25 in honor of President and Mme. Lebrun.

Mrs. Joseph P. Kennedy, wife of the Ambassador to London, came to Paris to act as Mr. Bullitt's hostess.

Before the dinner, held in the American Embassy residence, Mr. Bullitt conferred at the Foreign Office with Foreign Minister Georges Bonnet.

Teschen Housewives In Anti-Reich March

TESCHEN, Poland (AP)—Housewives deserted their households March 26 to stage a monster anti-German demonstration in this area annexed from Czecho-Slovakia when Germany occupied the Sudetenland last October.

In a procession through the City they carried posters reading, "Poland is not Czechia" (Bohemia and Moravia) and "Danzig is not Memelland."

As the march proceeded students and other inhabitants were caught up in an enthusiastic manifestation. An estimated 15,000 persons were in the demonstration.

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Reich Protests British Encirclement

Plain hints given that lands east of the Rhine must be kept under German influence.

High satisfaction voiced over Duce's pledge of full support for Rome-Berlin axis.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, March 27 — Continued and emphatic protests against what is described here as Britain's attempt to "encircle" Germany, with other plainer hints that Europe east of the Rhine is Germany's sphere of influence, overshadows appreciation of Premier Mussolini's speech in the press of the Reich.

Official Germany professes complete satisfaction with the Duce's speech, particularly his references to strengthening the permanence of the Berlin-Rome axis, and allusions to what are interpreted as his anti-British references, namely, that any concerted action in the democratic states against the totalitarian, would be met by combined totalitarian action throughout the world; and, finally, the Duce's expression of willingness to negotiate with France over Djibouti, Tunis, and Suez.

It will be recalled that when in January Italy seemed anxious to rush France into some second "Munich agreement" over the Mediterranean, it was a well-known fact that Germany was not then anxious to risk armed conflict. The reason is obvious in the light of the events of the past fortnight in Central Europe, since any Franco-Italian conflict might well have resulted in a European struggle with uncertain consequences for all involved. Today also Germany does not desire such war. There is first much consolidation work to be done in the newly acquired territories and, as one newspaper notes, "We don't want war, and, luckily, it isn't necessary for our development."

Slav Reference Criticized

The Duce's reference to the Adriatic as an Italian sea in which the Slavs—apparently referring to Yugoslavia—alone share an interest is not taken enthusiastically here. Some see in it a hint to the Reich not to attempt to isolate Yugoslavia from Italy by aiding Croat autonomy or by attempts to establish closed German-Yugoslav economic relations.

Turning to the international situation in general, Germans are making a special point of indicating to Britain that the situation in Europe has changed now that Germany has an efficient Army and Air Force and is on the way toward establishment of an entirely new basis, so that Britain would do well to realize this change. The view is that once for all Britain must perceive that it is excluded from Central and Balkan Europe.

"The German thesis that Britain should meddle as little in the Reich and Reich interests in Eastern Europe as Germans meddle in British Empire interests," writes the Frankfurter Zeitung, "isn't yet recognized in Great Britain." Failure of Britain to rally the smaller nations to its own coalition against the Third Reich—as results of London consultations of the past 10 days are interpreted here—leads the same paper to emphasize that the time has gone by when fundamental changes in the European situation could be produced by mere "Diktat" from London.

Today Anglo-French attempts to secure allies, it is pointed out, are much more difficult than a few years ago, especially since the British Government has admitted that collective security is a dead letter and simply ignored the League of Nations, through which collective negotiations were more easily possible.

Feeling that Britain is prepared only to make vague promises to Poland and Rumania, the Third Reich now has even greater confidence in its future successes. Only one fundamental change, in British foreign policy, has been noticed, it is said here, namely British approaches to Russia and British refusal to negotiate further with the Reich.

Britain is characterized by Reich foreign policy specialists as a country which is today "fighting against natural consequences of the German reawakening and of relationship of this fact to the new European order." Britain's actions are interpreted as being among those "attempts, inspired by hatred and lack of understanding, to restrain legitimate and vital will of our two peoples and to undermine world peace," mentioned by Herr Hitler in his message to Premier Mussolini this week end.

Meanwhile Britain's criticism of Germany's recent action in Memel, Rumania and Czecho-Slovakia, evokes a measure of resentment in semi-official circles here. The reason is that for a long time it has been more or less understood that the Chamberlain policy would not oppose Germany's "just aspirations" in Central and Balkan Europe. Britain was expected to remain unconcerned so long as there were no threat to its colonial empire. To find the British "quibbling" at the present time over the methods adopted is not understandable to Germans whose whole conception of foreign policy is based upon power politics which aim at inspiring fear rather than confidence. This, moreover, explains why newspapers in Germany have been busy for weeks past reproducing the history of the British Empire in such a way as to indicate how much of that Empire has been acquired through similar power politics.

Lukewarm on Conquests

In the same way the British balance of power theory is seen by Britain as an attempt to prevent any one power getting so strong that the independence of others is endangered thereby. But here such theory is interpreted at the present time as an attempt to deprive Germany of its "right to live."

The German Nation—in contrast to the officially inspired press—has not yet shown any extraordinary enthusiasm at two new territorial conquests.

These acquisitions were hardly announced before news came also of introduction of a financial system which was frankly admitted as necessary to pay for "Wehrwirtschaft," or war economy policy which had secured those annexations.

Important changes in the financial system now announced are a new income tax, assessments, and what amounts to a form of inflation whereby only 60 per cent of Germany's debts to industry will in future be paid in cash, the other 40 per cent being paid in the form of tax certificates. These must be held either by the industrial concern which is receiving them or by a bank which discounts them until they become usable in payment of taxes.

The scope of this operation is seen by the fact that 70,000,000,000 marks (nominally $29,000,000) is the present total of Germany's industrial production. As the major share of this results from State orders, the 40 per cent to be paid in tax certificates will reach an appreciable sum.

This new action is clearly a reversal of the financial policy advocated by Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, former President of the Reichsbank, a year ago just before Germany's Anschluss with Austria, but since then the cost of Austria, the Sudetenland, and new armaments, especially in western fortifications, have entered in as new important factors in expenditure. The new development, however, appears not to perturb authorities overmuch since their Wehrwirtschaft policy appears to have brought them the success required so far in the new annexations.

What has happened has in view of the Germans ended all future possibilities of a British blockade in case of war. In a semi-official statement this week end entitled, "Germany's Economics on a Firm Foundation," it is declared that the "specter of economic boycott of Germany has been banned by recent events. It will no longer be possible to force Germany's economic life to its knees by blockading sea routes." The statement also adds, however, that "Germany's living space is now as before not large enough to enable it to withdraw within its own frontiers so it must continue to foster its foreign trade." In conclusion it adds that the large agrarian countries will find in the Reich stable markets for their products, provided they are willing to take Germany's finished goods in payment.

Propaganda Minister To Visit Budapest

BUDAPEST, March 27 (AP)—Germans disclosed today that Dr. Joseph Goebbels, Reichsführer Hitler's Minister of Propaganda, would visit Budapest on Wednesday for "informal observations."

Despite the suggestions that his trip would be private, there were reports Dr. Goebbels expected to adjust some details of the Rumanian-German trade agreement, and it also was known that Germany has a keen interest in the Hungarian-Slovak border negotiations which may last for several days.

'Always Look Both Ways Before You Cross'

Emerson School Traffic Patrol Receives Instructions

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Pupils of Minneapolis public schools are taking the traffic-safety campaign very seriously. They are doing good work, too, for upon school traffic patrols is imposed the duty of seeing that younger pupils cross the streets safely on their way to school and home again.

Motorists are co-operating and seldom does a car go through a stop signal held aloft by a member of a patrol.

In the picture above, a group of young traffic directors is shown receiving instructions from Motorcycle Patrolman Norman Kinley. Standing behind the officer are Frank Berry and Arnold Dahlberg.

Britain Rejects Boycott As Step to Halt Germany

LONDON, March 27 (AP)—The British Government today rejected suggestions of an economic boycott against Germany or attempts to apply League of Nations penalties "with American co-operation" to halt German territorial expansion.

Mr. Richard Austen Butler, Parliamentary Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs, told the House of Commons Britain was not considering a boycott.

He also said Foreign Secretary Viscount Halifax was "unable to consider" steps which Mr. Morgan Price, opposition Laborite, suggested should be taken "with American co-operation to apply economic sanctions against future disturbers of the peace in Europe."

Friendly Reply

Mr. Price made the suggestion "in view of the friendly reply received from the American Government indicating willingness to co-operate in the economic activities of the League." His reference was to a United States note to the League Secretary Feb. 22 promising greater collaboration with the League's technical and nonpolitical activities.

Mr. Butler indicated United States collaboration in nonpolitical work seemed to exclude economic penalties.

[In Washington a State Department official said there have been no exchanges of views between this and the British Governments with reference to an economic boycott of Germany.]

Rumania Awaits Mission

Prime Minister Chamberlain, meanwhile, told the House Rumania "has not signed away its economic independence" in the new trade treaty with Germany.

He declared Rumania still was anxious that plans for sending of a British trade mission to Bucharest should be carried out and added, "that, of course, is our intention."

In this, it was believed, Premier Chamberlain was referring to the British trade mission to Rumania which W. Oliver Stanley, President of the Board of Trade, announced just a week ago would be sent to Bucharest. The mission has not gone but Mr. Chamberlain was believed to have indicated that its purpose had not been threatened by Rumania's prior commitment to Germany.

He side-stepped a question by Conservative Mr. Vyvyan Adams on "whether it was the long-range objective of His Majesty's Government to restore independence to that part of Czecho-Slovakia which survived the Munich Agreement."

Mr. Chamberlain pointed out that he already had branded German absorption of Czecho-Slovakia as "devoid of any legality" and added, "I am not prepared to add to this statement."

No Political Clause

Answering a question by Mr. Adams on Rumania's status under the trade treaty with Germany, Mr. Chamberlain said, "we must await developments" before coming to a conclusion.

"The Rumanian Government has informed the British Government that the agreement contains no political clause," the Prime Minister said.

Replying to further questions, Mr. Butler said Britain had expressed to the Lithuanian Government its "sympathy in the situation in which the Lithuanian Government has been placed" by the return of Memel to Germany.

Army Military Strategist Stresses Navy for Defense

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 27—The emphasis being placed on American sea power in the current national defense program was endorsed today by Maj. George Fielding Elliot, prominent military publicist with the declaration that control of the oceans which are "the natural ramparts of the American Continents" is "the path of national security."

His comments which are always scrutinized closely in Army and Navy quarters here, and which have already had considerable effect on the trend of congressional opinion, were particularly noted this time for the increasing importance he attached to development of naval forces.

Himself an Army man, Major Elliot nevertheless took the position that naval control of the ocean "ramparts" is the only adequate means of protecting the United States. He warns against exaggerated dependence on air strength pointing out that total dependence on the use of airplanes for national defense would limit the range of defense to about 600 miles leaving any potential enemy "complete freedom of action" outside that area.

Major Elliot's latest opinion of national defense appeared in a pamphlet published by the Foreign Policy Association in co-operation with the National Peace Conference. In it, he departed at several points from administration plans. For example, he urged reconsideration of a Nicaraguan Canal whereas the Administration has abandoned that project in favor of a new set of locks at Panama. While he has reversed a previous doubt as to the strategic importance of Guam and now finds that "it would help our Navy if we had to fight Japan," he did not affirmatively support the Administration plan to proceed with development of Guam. Instead, he stressed the importance of fortifying Tutuila in the Samoan group, a project entirely ignored by the Administration.

In his latest publication Major Elliot minimizes the possibility of war with Japan. Instead, he considers German ambitions in Latin America the greatest current menace to America's position. As regards Japan he finds that the Island Empire weakened its strategic position when it "arbitarily provided itself with a continental frontier on the mainland of Asia."

He held that America's defensive position in the Pacific is impregnable so long as naval superiority is maintained. As for a war with Japan he point out that victory for the United States "would hardly be worth the cost" and the ultimate result for Japan "is almost certain to be completely disastrous." "From the Japanese point of view the stakes are not even," he continues. "Japan stands to lose all it is playing for in East Asia. The United States only stands to lose ships and men."

But the danger of trouble from Europe is another matter. On this point he has the following comment to make:

"Our chief potential enemy in the Atlantic has been pictured as Germany, or perhaps a combination of Germany and Italy.

"At the moment, however, these countries do not possess fleets sufficient to support an aggressive policy in the Western Hemisphere, either singly or in combination.

"A German-American war in the Atlantic would doubtless have its origin in some German move against a Latin American nation: either a direct attack, or armed support of some local uprising. Our fleet, based in the Caribbean, commands the communications of any such move from Europe through the 'bottle-neck' between Africa and Brazil; but the distances here are considerable, and if the Germans had bases in the Cape Verdes, Portuguese Guinea, or some other favorable location on the west coast of Africa, the factor of distance might be in Germany's favor.

"It would therefore seem wise fore-thought for the United States to oppose the acquisition by Germany of such positions."

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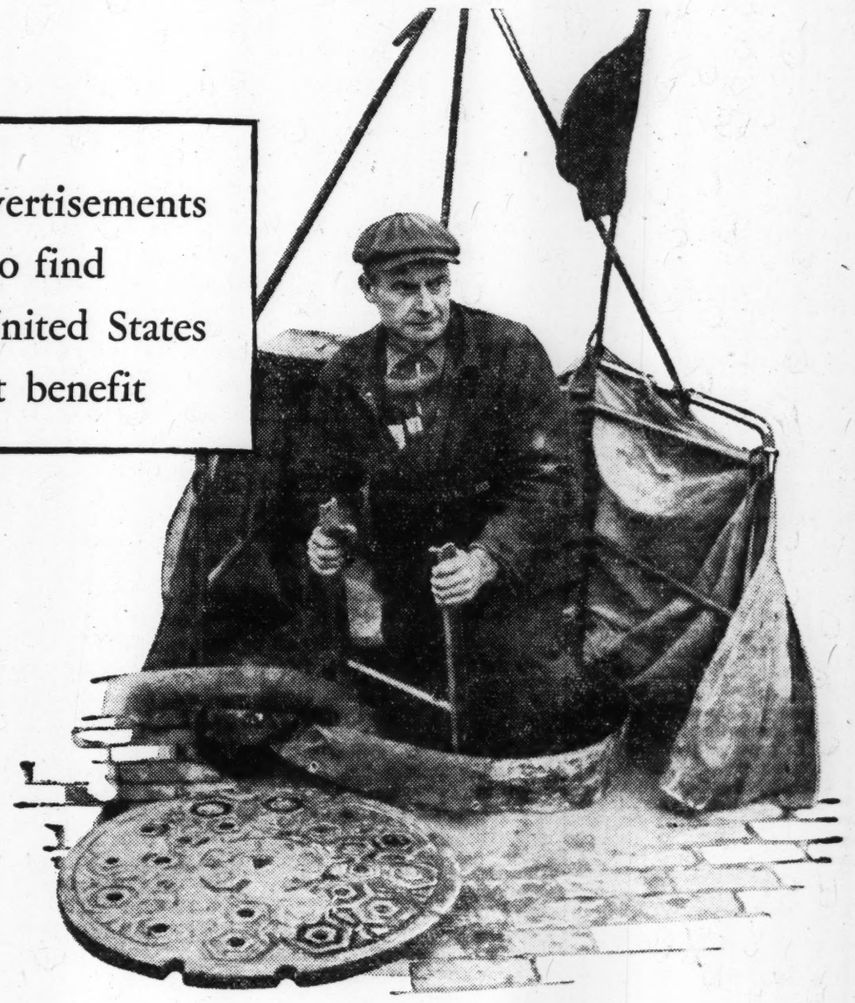


HOW MANY READERS OF THIS ADVERTISEMENT SHARE DAN'S VIEWS ON ALUMINUM?

DAN: I never bought a pound of aluminum in my life, so far as I know, so how could it do me any good?

US: Our apologies, Dan. We have been so busy making aluminum cheap enough for your pocketbook, that we haven't taken time off to thank you for being such a good customer.

DAN: Me, a customer? Since when?

US: When you bought those pliers and the other tools you're so proud of. The steelmaker used aluminum, right in his mix, to make that good steel good.

DAN: How about some aluminum I can really see?

US: Look at your portable tools, Dan. Their maker bought aluminum for you, to make them light, for you.

. . . or take your smoking pipe apart . . . that's an aluminum fitting . . .

. . . or look in your refrigerator at home. The ice cube trays are made of aluminum so the water will freeze faster . . .

. . . and we *could* go on like this, all day.

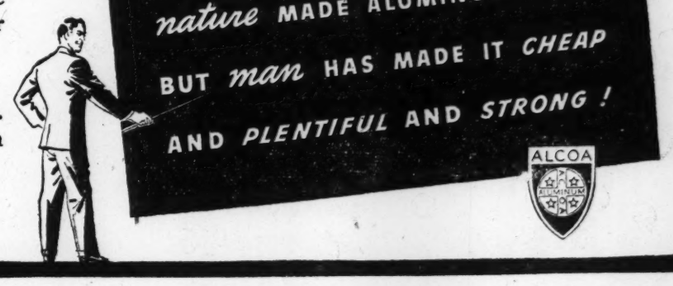
DAN: Never mind now. Let me ask *you* a stumper. Name just one place where aluminum cuts down my living expenses.

US: The cooking utensils in your kitchen save you fuel every meal, because aluminum is such a good conductor of heat.

DAN: Why don't you tell these interesting things about aluminum to everybody in the country?

US: We are trying, through these advertisements, to help everyone understand how aluminum benefits their everyday jobs, their cost of living. We believe that every man, woman, and child in the United States *is* benefited by aluminum.

Do you know an exception? If you do, we should like to hear from you. Aluminum Company of America, 1928 Gulf Building, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.



The Children's Page

A Monday Page

Pictures That Left the Attic

A Chimney Farm Story

Told by Henry Beston

There was once a man who was very fond of pictures. He bought so many that he was always taking one down from the wall to put another up in its place. The pictures he took down stood stacked in the attic, in case he might wish to use them at some other time.

Now among the pictures, there were three that were particularly charming. In one there was a tall young man coming home from the fields; in another that matched it in size and frame there was a shepherdess and her lamb. A third was a picture of a pasture with two horses standing in it, black horses with white stars on their foreheads and white socks on their feet. They were such pretty pictures it was hard to understand how their owner could ever have neglected them.

The pictures stood in the dust and cobwebs, with the young man facing toward the shepherdess as though looking at her. One day he stepped down through the frame.

"I'm tired of being in this garret," he said. "No one ever comes here except the spiders. Let us go out into the world together and see something, my dear."

"Would it be right?" asked the shepherdess. "You know we're supposed to be pictures."

A Clatter on the Stair

"Pictures aren't supposed to be left in attics," said the young man. "Of course it would be right."

"You know more than I do about such things," said the shepherdess. "I should love to see the world with you. Shall I take my lamb?"

"You'd better leave it in the picture," said the young man. "But it would be a good plan if we could take those two horses for our adventure," and sure enough he had only to chirrup and the two black horses stepped willingly out of their frame, too.

That night when everyone was asleep there was a little clatter on the stair that finally woke up the master of the house. By the time he had yawned and got out of bed and switched on the lights, he could see nothing on the stair or in the hall.

"Funny," he thought, "there was a strange little noise like galloping across the hall when I opened the door. But it was such a little noise. Perhaps it was horses far away. Hello, the wind has blown open the front door."

He closed the front door, and looked once more about the room. Everything was in its place and in five minutes he was asleep again, nor did he nor the gardener ever notice the marks of little hoofs no bigger than your finger-tip across the corner of the garden.

One Rainy Day

Days and days went by. At last, came the rainy day when the owner of all the pictures went up into his attic to look over the many pictures that were stored there.

"Here are three very dull ones," he said to his wife. "One has a lamb in it, but the others are just landscapes that look as though they ought to have figures in them but haven't. I'll give them away."

Luckily however he was a man who often put off doing things, for if he had given away the pictures I don't know what would have happened the night the young man, the shepherdess and the horses came home, wearied from their adventures, and very ready to return to the safe shelter of their frames. They had had a lovely time but they had been made as pictures and after a while they were ready to be pictures again.

But when they finally got back to their attic, they found their own pictures had been moved. The young man was not discouraged. He hunted and hunted till he found a picture of a farmyard into which the horses just fitted. Then he found a little landscape with a waterfall which the shepherdess loved.

"But I miss my lamb," she said. "I'd be so happy here in this beautiful scene if only I had my lamb."

Well Suited

The young man searched the whole attic and at last found the picture with the lamb still in it. Then the shepherdess was altogether happy. She thanked the young man for all that she had seen and done, and giving him a little kiss of farewell entered into her picture. The young man found a picture he liked better than his old one—with a great oak tree under which he could stand.

Quiet descended on the attic. Only the moonlight moved across the floor. The pictures were pictures again.

And the next time the master of the house came into the attic to bring up another picture, he was very much surprised.

"I didn't remember I had anything as charming up here," he said. "These three are so fresh and interesting. I must hang these in the parlor."

And he did.

Pussywillow Comes

Pussywillow knows that March
Likes to talk of spring,
For through the thick late falling snow,
She hears a robin sing.

So she comes out to listen,
Does not mind a storm,
But wears a little soft gray hood
To keep her snug and warm!

KATHARINE WARREN KING

Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"I'm tired of being in this garret," he said.—A drawing by Maurice Day

Here, There and Everywhere

Book Reviews

Winds of March, the lilies in the brick-bound gardens
Are lifting slender fingers through the sun-warmed sod.
And down the dingy parkway a dim ghost lingers,
A crumpled wraith of greenness like a twisted pagan god.

Winds of road and hilltop, breathe upon our dullness.
Winds of wood and ocean, sweep our sooty squares.
Some place in our dreaming there are rows of purple iris
Where a March wind frolics and a March sun flares.

ROSE HENDERSON

From "March Dreams," in "MORE SILVER PENNIES," compiled by Blanche Jennings Thompson. (The Macmillan Company.)

Many boys and girls, their parents and teachers too, have enjoyed "Silver Pennies," a collection of poetry selected by Blanche Jennings Thompson. It stands high on the list of favorites in public libraries all over the United States.

A new collection, "More Silver Pennies," comes as a spring treat, and Miss Thompson, a real poetry lover and good guide, has chosen over one hundred poems in this her second gathering.

We have chosen one of our favorites, "March Dreams," to head this column. You will find many appealing selections in this book about things you are interested in. Perhaps, you who have a puppy will like best "My Dog," by Marchette Gaylord Chute which begins:

"His nose is short and scrubby;
His ears hang rather low;
And he always brings the stick back,
No matter how far you throw."

Or you may like "Cranberry Road," by Rachel Field, or "Night," by Sara Teasdale. This is a book to own and often read.

Georgia in the Nineties

For fun and a dash of mystery there's the book "The Step-Twins," by Rose Knox. Both boys and girls will enjoy the story about a group of children in Lucedell, a small town in Georgia. The hero and heroine are William Augustus Brady (Gus for short), and Angela Ames, who had lived in the big city of Atlanta, once. Strangely enough the children were not only step brother and sister but twins as well. It would be difficult to find two more opposite, in every way.

Their lively doings, secret feuds and their activities as members of the Wood Star Detectives, make an exciting story that gives a picture of life in a Southern town, a generation ago. Miss Knox lived in such a community and she tells us she knew the step-twins and shared in their activities when she was a little girl.

A Sleigh Ride

Ruth and Richard Holberg bring us another old-fashioned picture story-book in which we meet a new friend and renew our acquaintance with Mitty and Mr. Syrup, old friends from earlier books by these artist-authors.

"Wee Brigit O'Toole," their new book, takes us again to a small Wisconsin town in the nineties and we find Brigit, a little Irish girl, sharing good times with Mitty. Perhaps the nicest party they ever had was the sleigh ride.

Modern boys and girls who have never gone on a sleighing party will catch some of the enthusiasm and imagine the thrills that Mitty and Brigit experienced as they, with a jolly crowd, to the jingle of sleigh bells, rode through the crunching snow over the road to the taffy-pulling and other good things at the end of the journey.

A Magic Island

If you like the kind of magic that happens in a very believable way, as it does in old fairy tales, then you will like "Saturday Magic," written by Eleanor Daggett Karsten for her granddaughter, Karen, who is even one of the characters, as you will see. Lois Maloy has made just right pictures for this modern fairy tale.

It all happened this way. Karen and Thomas were playing on the beach when a startling thing occurred. Thomas said, "Poor starfish," as he laid a starfish with only four arms back on the sand. "Poor little starfish."

"And why 'poor starfish,' if I may ask?" said a rather shrill, piping voice near by. Thomas jumped and when they both realized that it must be the starfish talking, they saw that a little man, no bigger than your finger, but oh! so dignified, was standing on the starfish.

All this happened on a Saturday. After a wonderful day, their first surprise was over and with a bag that the little man had given them so that they might go and return to the island he gave them, they found themselves on their own beach.

There were eight such surprise journeys, and they only happened on Saturdays. Each adventure was different and, if you like make-believe doings, you will want to follow Karen and Thomas to their magic island.

Stories Famous Children Like

You may meet some interesting children and learn what stories they like in "Favorite Stories of Famous Children," a book edited by Dixie Willson. There are photographs of and interesting information about Shirley Temple, Leslie Howard, Jr., Jane Withers, Mary MacArthur, Ulysses Grant V, Freddie Bartholomew and many other children—famous because of their own accomplishments or because of their parents' achievements.

Shirley Temple's favorite story is David and Goliath from the Bible—and you can find out why. Helen Hayes' little daughter, Mary MacArthur, likes "Mary Poppins," and so it goes!

Florence Bethune Sloan

List of Books Reviewed

More Silver Pennies, compiled by Blanche Jennings Thompson. Illustrated by Pelagie Doane. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.25.

The Step-Twins, by Rose B. Knox. Illustrated by Hilda Richman. New York: Doubleday, Doran & Co. $1.75.

Wee Brigit O'Toole, by Ruth and Richard Holberg, author-illustrators. Illustrated in color. New York: Doubleday, Doran & Co. $1.

Saturday Magic. By Eleanor Daggett Karsten. Illustrated by Lois Maloy. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

Favorite Stories of Famous Children, edited by Dixie Willson. Illustrated by C. E. Millard. New York: Henry Holt and Company. $1.75.

Paper Cutting Is Fun

By Alice Chauncey

(Second Series)

I.

In our paper cutting activities we now advance to picture building and paper pattern making which, although allied to strip and doily cutting, is different in that it calls for the use of small, detached pieces that are cut out of the larger strip. With these pieces we are first going to build patterns which can be used in many ways.

Now about materials. These are simple and inexpensive. First you must have two pairs of scissors, one large enough to cut through several thicknesses of paper and to cope with long lines, and a small, pointed pair for delicate work. Then you must have some paste. This can be made from ordinary flour or starch by mixing three teaspoonfuls of either with half a pint of boiling water. Remember to mix the starch to a thin, smooth cream with a few drops of cold water before adding the larger quantity of boiling water.

Later on you will need some white varnish, but first you must decide on the type and color of paper you are going to use.

Nearly every color of paper can now be bought, some manufacturers supplying the sheets already gummed. This, of course, is helpful, but it is not really necessary, and it is better to learn the art of clean and quick pasting for yourselves. The range of papers is also large, some types having a mat surface and others glazed. There are also gold, silver, and colored metallic papers.

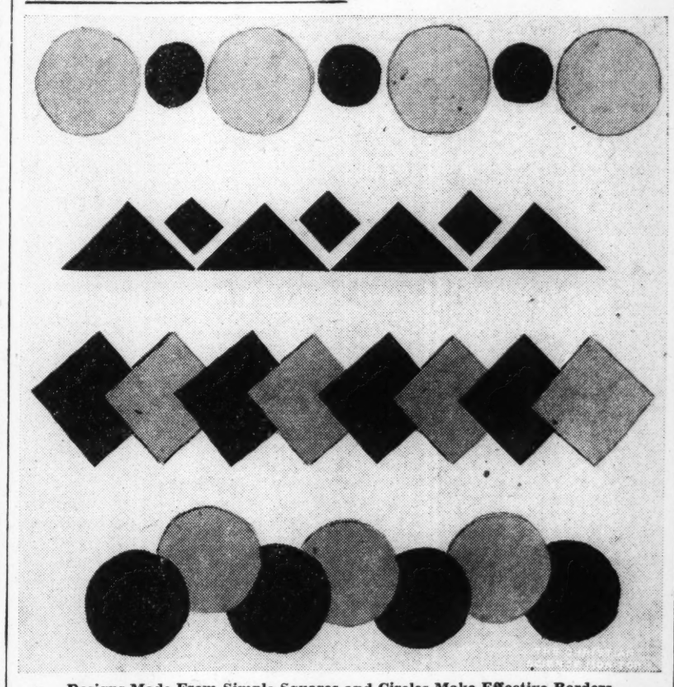
We will first confine ourselves to a few colors—red and green, or yellow and black. Although black is not really a color and may sound dull, it helps to give added brilliance and depth to your scheme and should never be shunned.

And now for our pattern making! We will begin with triangles, squares, and circles. Squares and circles, by the way, may be solid or hollow. Triangles, of course, are squares cut in half from corner to corner. You have already learned how to cut out a number of similar shapes at a time by folding the paper, so you will not find it at all difficult to make a supply of triangles, or circles, or squares of exactly the same size.

Now set to work and see how many different pattern arrangements you can make with them simply by moving the colored pieces about until you get the effect you want. While doing this you must carefully consider the color combinations and their relation to the colored background, and be sure not to stick the pieces in place until you are quite satisfied with the result.

When you feel you have exhausted the possibilities of your triangles, circles, and squares, see what you can do by sticking them partly over each other. Try, for example, cutting four green and four black squares, and standing them on their points so that the green and black come alternately, each slightly overlapping its neighbor. You can do much the same thing with circles. The effect will surprise you.

In the next article we will discuss some practical ways of using these designs.



Designs Made From Simple Squares and Circles Make Effective Borders

Who Wants to Compete?

Girls and boys who read The Children's Page and The Young Folks' Page of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to compete in a monthly contest for the best letter or essay submitted in each of three classes of entries. Three good books will be awarded in this contest every month—one of them for the best paper sent in by children up to and including 11 years of age. For details of the awards to older girls and boys, see the announcement on The Young Folks' Page.

In the letters or essays, you may write about any stories or articles that have been published on either of the Monitor's junior pages. Or, you may write to tell us what you think of some book you have read that has been reviewed in the book review columns of either of the junior pages.

Papers submitted by children under 12 years of age should be from 150 to 200 words long. They should give your own impressions or opinions of the stories or books. They should be neatly written, on only one side of each sheet.

Every manuscript must be countersigned by a parent or other responsible adult, certifying the writer's age and that the paper was his or her own unaided work. The adult who countersigns the paper must make sure that it is original and has not been copied from another.

Manuscripts submitted in this contest cannot be returned, and every girl or boy who submits an entry must do so with the clear understanding that the judge's decision will be final.

If none of the papers submitted in any one of the classes, in some particular month, are good enough to deserve an award, the award will be withheld for that month.

Any girl or boy who reads the junior pages of the Monitor is eligible to compete, except those in the immediate families of employees of The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Entries in this contest should be addressed to:

Peter White's Contest
Junior Department
1 Norway Street
Boston, Massachusetts.

The contest starts at once, and manuscripts received in this office by the afternoon of March 31 will be considered as entries for this month. Announcements of the successful contestants will be made during the following month, as soon as the entries can be assembled and judged.

The Sun's Call

It was very early in the morning, and the Sun, having just awakened, was rubbing his sleepy eyes.

"I have a busy day ahead of me," he murmured. "I must not go to sleep again." He took a deep, deep breath of the cool air to freshen himself up.

"That was a nice drink," he said. "What more could you want for your breakfast?" And he laughed at his little joke.

"Now, where shall I start today?" he mused. "I think I had better begin with those trees in the garden of the Grey House, they were looking rather sadly yesterday when I was hiding behind those thick clouds. I'll give them a real treat," and so saying, he blew up his bellows and got quite a nice heat on, although it was only early in the year.

Passing Along the News

The trees in the garden felt something warm stealing over them.

"OOOOOoooooo, my dear," said one to its neighbor, "Wake up—look! The Sun! And it is so warm."

The neighbor rustled her branches and opened her eyes.

"How lovely!" she said, and turned to the Lime Brothers.

"Come along, Brothers, the Sun is here," she called. "Wake up and enjoy it." And the Lime Brothers smiled and passed the news on round the garden until the trees were all blinking, and yawning, and basking in the warm rays.

The young leaves in their cozy winter quarters began to stir.

"It is very warm inside this brown blanket this morning," they said.

The Sun blew up his bellows again.

"More heat, more heat!" he shouted, and down came another warm shaft onto the brown earth.

Time to Grow

"Well, well, Mr. Sun," said the earth, "I thought you had forgotten me. This is nice," and gradually it became softer, and all the hard lines fell away, while the roots it had sheltered through the winter began to think it was time to grow again.

There was a twittering among the birds, and a bustling about, and a flapping of wings, and much busyness in the hedges.

"The Sun!" chirruped Mr. Sparrow, "Cheep, cheep, cheep; get up at once and enjoy it," and he called to the Sparrow Families to get busy with their food gathering now that the Sun had softened the ground. Even the Tortoise, who had been asleep all winter under the hedge, began to stretch his crinkled limbs.

"It feels a little stuffy inside this shell," he thought, and slowly pushed his head out of his front door, opening one eye and then the other.

"Ah, the Sun," he smiled. "Good morning, Sun-Boy!"

And the Sun waved his golden hands and shouted back, "Hello there, Clarence. Glad to see you again!"

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Duce's Hint of French Pact Leaves London Unconvinced

(Continued from Page 1)

miles of the Italian port of Trieste and right to the gates of Fiume, for the Yugoslav port of Shushak is really only a suburb of the Italian port of Fiume.

In these circumstances the possibility of the Duce's being at last really anxious to repair the breach with France is no longer excluded in diplomatic circles, though it is considered probable that there would have to be change in the Italian Foreign Ministry before really cordial relations could be established, due to the demands for concessions from France under the direction of the incumbent, Count Galeazzo Ciano.

In this connection it is noticed that the Italian Royal family has suddenly come into the picture. The King's speech last week—stated to be only the third speech from the throne he has ever made—was followed by a talk between Prince Piedmont and the French Ambassador. Attention appears to have been deliberately called to this unusual procedure in press comment from Rome

Slower Tempo Shown

Meanwhile events in other parts of Europe are held to be moving at a slightly slower tempo than in the past 10 eventful days. A truce is reported between Slovaks and Hungarians. A statement that negotiations are to begin immediately between Poland and Germany on the incorporation of Danzig in the Reich is denied in Polish circles where it is authoritatively stated that no note on the subject has been received from Berlin.

Polish opinion is definitely hardening against any concessions to the Reich. Political dissensions have for the moment disappeared, and the Army is now in full control of the Government. What the Army thinks was expressed in an article published during the week end in Polska Zbrojna which declared: "The Poles understand the tragic fate of Czecho-Slovakia, therefore Poland is ready for war even against the most formidable adversary."

There are excellent reasons for believing the article was dictated by Marshal Edward Smigly-Rydz, Inspector General of the Polish Army. It was republished in Gazeta Polska, the official Polish newspaper, and reproduced in whole or part in all Polish newspapers of all shades of opinion.

Simultaneously patriotic demonstrations have been staged in which the slogan "Danzig Isn't Memel" were displayed. Only a few weeks ago it seemed that the Polish Government was ready to discuss letting Danzig go back to Germany.

Lithuanian Cabinet Out

In Lithuania, on the other hand, the Cabinet has been forced to resign, allegedly owing to German pressure. And in Belgium there have been one or two minor disturbances caused, it is stated, by Germans coming across the frontier to protest against anti-National Socialist sermons and speeches.

In Britain the question of forming a common front of peace-loving nations appears to have received a check. Poland does not want to sign the proposed British consultative declaration without definite promise of British assistance, applicable both against Germany and Russia; Russia does not want to sign unless Poland does. The Russian proposal for a conference similarly hangs fire because several influential members of the British Cabinet strongly object to any commitments in Eastern Europe.

A similar conflict in views exists on the subject of national service for Britain. It was denied yesterday that Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain had told Georges Bonnet, the French Foreign Minister, that he was about to introduce a conscription bill. A long-standing promise exists that no such measure will be introduced without a general election. But a considerable section of the Government's supporters holds that the promise does not apply in the present emergency to some form of compulsory national training which would cover training for industrial and administrative, as well as military duties.

The Conservative Daily Telegraph comes out strongly for service of this kind and says that Ministers who hold the delusion that Britain could wage a war of limited liability would "only strengthen the Government by withdrawing from it."

The Camera Views the News

Wide World

Visiting Chiefs Receive French Honors

President Lebrun welcomes a delegation of Arabian chiefs and confers upon them the decorations of the Legion of Honor. Standing behind M. Lebrun is General Braconnier.

Wide World

Henry Ford **William S. Knudsen**

Head of the Ford Motors Corporation and President of General Motors talk things over at a luncheon in Detroit at which Mr. Knudsen was an honored guest of many businessmen. It is not known just what their conversation was about but more than likely it had something at some point or another to do about automobiles.

© International

Col. Theodore Roosevelt **Grover Whalen**

Mr. Whalen, who is President of the New York World's Fair, makes the dirt fly—while Col. Roosevelt, Vice-President of the Boy Scouts' National Council, smiles as he looks on during the installation of the totem pole at the Camp of the Boy Scouts of America on the grounds of the Exposition. The Scout camp will take care of 4,000 Scouts in tents.

Who Will Compete in 1940? Party Leaders on Parade

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 27—Eighteen months before a Presidential election, Washington believes Republicans are much nearer to solving the problem of candidates with Thomas E. Dewey and Robert A. Taft than are the Democrats with John N. Garner, James A. Farley and Cordell Hull.

The Presidential race from month to month will come more and more into the picture and already is playing an important role in the relationship of Mr. Roosevelt and Congress.

Paucity of satisfactory Democratic candidates is almost unique at this stage of the eight-year political cycle for a dominant party. Of course, the plain fact is that unless the two wings of the Democratic Party can be made to flap together soon the nomination hardly will be worth having.

Appeal to Both Sides

Even William O. Douglas, latest Supreme Court appointee, has figured in the speculation. This is chiefly because other candidates are labeled either "conservative" or "liberal." If not Mr. Douglas himself, then somebody who can appeal to both sides of the Party, as Mr. Douglas does, is what the times seem most to call for on the Democratic side.

Besides Mr. Roosevelt himself, half a dozen men are mentioned for the ticket. A forthcoming national poll is expected to show that Mr. Garner is far and away above them all, at this stage of popular estimation. Yet the political observer finds some distinct liability about each of them.

Contrasted with this, recent events have centered attention on the Republican side more and more on two men, either of whom seems distinctly available. Speculation turns on a ticket listing Mr. Dewey and Mr. Taft or Mr. Taft and Mr. Dewey. Mr. Taft is considered the more conservative or the two. If Republicans feel that present "swing to conservatism" is continuing next year, Mr. Taft might be the candidate and would represent a frontal attack on New Dealism.

Vandenberg Mentioned

Mr. Dewey might head the ticket if an effort were made to detach New Deal votes. Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg's name is the third most frequently mentioned on the Republican side.

Going down the Democratic list, however, one has to write a "but" in every list of virtues:

Mr. Garner—He leads the group today. He is shrewd, picturesque, and has political personality, but he is identified with the conservative wing, is uncertain of full Roosevelt support and, if elected, would be 71 when he assumed office.

Mr. Hull—He has gained great prestige for his reciprocal trade agreements and handling of foreign policy, but again there is the question of age, which is only two years less than Mr. Garner's. Compared to either Mr. Dewey or Mr. Taft would be youngsters.

Mr. Farley—Despite his undoubted political magnetism, Mr. Farley is popularly associated, rightly or wrongly, with patronage, while his nomination would raise the religious issue.

Paul V. McNutt—Comes from a strategic State, but his political assessments on Indiana appointees, and the charges of "dictatorship" against him makes his path to nomination a thorny one.

Robert H. Jackson—His Presidential drive last year was mishandled, and he seems to be out of the picture.

Harry Hopkins—He is the latest New Dealer on trial for possible "build up" as a candidate, but is still popularly associated with WPA, and never has held elective office.

Henry A. Wallace—Like Mr. Hopkins, the question here is chiefly whether he has sufficiently dynamic quality and popular appeal to fill the role and win the necessary delegates.

All Face Obstacles

So much for the roster. There are obstacles to every candidate—more particularly to the first three named, who rank highest in public polls. In the quiet of their own offices even conservative Democrats shake their heads over Mr. Garner, Mr. Hull and Mr. Farley on the question of availability.

This is one reason for recurrent talk of a third term for President Roosevelt. And in lieu of that, the idea recently has arisen of "drafting" Mr. Douglas, when the time comes, from the Supreme Court. His Horatio Alger rise and the chorus of praise marking his appointment are pointed to as proof of his availability.

Would he fill the Democrats' dire need? Well, say political observers, he is all right, but—

National Peace Conference Protests Czech Seizure

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 27—Strengthening of the policy of non-recognition of the recent German annexation of Czecho-Slovakia was strongly advocated in a message sent to President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Hull by the National Peace Conference, it was announced here today by Walter W. Van Kirk, Director of the Conference.

At the same time, a goodwill message was telegraphed to former President Benes of Czechoslovakia by the Conference, conveying to him and to the people of his country the deepest sympathy in their hour of national need.

Both messsages were signed by 27 representatives prominent for their work in national and international peace and religious leagues.

New Device Levels All Hills

NEW YORK, March 27 (AP)—Natural Science has made an astronomical looking glass to prevent automobile collisions at the crests of hills. In the glass a motorist can see the other side of the hill. Going up, he has a visibility of 2,000 feet down the opposite side. In effect, to him the hill looks like a flat plain.

The device was described by the Greater New York Safety Council which is holding a three-day meeting here. Six years experimenting is back of it.

The glass, 13 feet wide and 4 high, big enough for a half life-size view of the other side of the hill, is set above the middle of the road at the hill top. It is on a bridge, like those used to carry railway signals. It is made of 17 triangular bars of glass, laid parallel across the face. Each bar is actually a prism, the device used by astronomers to bend light into the spectrum in studying stars.

These prism bars in the highway glass are slightly staggered. They bend the light rays coming up one side of the hill to go downward on the other side, and in such a way that the motorist sees normal shapes of cars, pedestrians, children, and roadside scenes on the opposite side.

The effect is like looking into a mirror, although in this case the things seen are behind the glass. For this reason the prisms make a "two-way mirror." The same prisms give motorists on both sides, simultaneously, a view of the other side.

The glass is under a canopy to protect it against rain and snow. It is said to be as effective at night as in the day.

Neutrality Lines Drawn as Borah Attacks Britain

(Continued from Page 1)

sion to leave the matter strictly in the hands of Congress. There will be opinion from the Department during consideration, but it will be given behind closed doors and as inconspicuously as possible.

The basic issue is whether American arms will be supplied to Britain and France if events in Europe should lead to a war. Assurance of such supplies would be extremely important to the strategic balance of power. It might make the difference in advance calculations which could avert war. It might be a deciding factor in victory for one side if war did break out.

The crux of the matter, therefore, is the arms embargo. The present statute provides for such an embargo. Senator Key Pittman (D) of Nevada, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, has proposed its elimination with arms put on a "cash and carry" basis. Other proposed revisions are before the committee. It has scheduled hearings to commence on Wednesday to consider all. But most of the others are already considered academic.

Embargo Is Real Issue

The proposal to authorize official aid to victims of aggressors is widely supported in pro-collective action quarters, such as the League of Nations Association, but is given only perfunctory attention in the Senate committee. The real issue is the embargo, and the question will be fought out mainly on that.

Into this situation Senator Borah brought a vehement indictment of British foreign policy. He charged the Chamberlain Government with being the best friend Hitler has ever had. His remarks, important because they come from Senator Borah and because they highlight the current disrepute of British foreign policy in Senate circles, were widely noted. They mean that the Senator, who more than any one other individual is the symbolic center of the isolationist point of view, intends to oppose Neutrality Act revision, not on the ground of keeping out of Europe, but rather on the ground that there is no worthy ally in Europe. He makes no apology for Fascism. He condemns its behavior as vehemently as does the Administration. But his scorn for British policy is unlimited.

Britain "Built Up Hitler"

He said:

"No better friend since Hitler became the master of Germany has Hitler had than the British democracy. Apparently regarding arbitrary, centralized government in Europe as the best guarantee of stability, it has built up Hitler's strength and favored his cause in every crucial situation. There is material in Europe for a crusade in behalf of morals and liberty with which a Gladstone could fire a continent, but democracies with more than half their subjects denied such guarantees and privileges as may be found in our bill of rights will not make use of this material . . .

"During the dismemberment of Czecho-Slovakia, no mention was ever made of the teachings and practices of Nazi-ism or of the danger of enlarging its influence in Europe. . . .

"After the deed had been done and the two republics had sent the ultimatum of September 19, near midnight, to Czecho-Slovakia calling for a decision within a few hours, Mr. Chamberlain made his settlement with Hitler and exhibited it to the world, saying, in effect, 'you can trust this man. I take up my place alongside of him. I ask for no modification of his philosophy of government.'

"In so doing, he gave greater power and greater prestige to Hitler throughout Europe than he perhaps himself ever hoped to enjoy."

N. Y. City Viewed as Proving Value of Depoliticianed Rule

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 27—Proof is had here today that an American city can be run without benefit of politicians, according to Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia, whose installment in office five years ago gave the Tammany tiger its hardest blow of a generation. The results speak for themselves, the Mayor told the City Affairs Committee in his annual administrative review before this good government force at the Murray Hill Hotel Saturday afternoon.

The summation was not confined to local matters, for, in the process of becoming a ranking expert in municipal management, Mayor La Guardia has managed to work in, too, the role of commentator on national and world affairs. All these talents were indulged in his review, which brought up to date the record of his mayoralty—first reform regime ever to be returned to office here.

Not only did the Mayor touch upon the state of the nation, but defined the type of citizen who should be picked for President in 1940, to the not too great surprise of his audience, New Yorkers being accustomed by now to his preoccupation with the national background.

'Fretful' Over Future

"I am not pessimistic about this nation's future, but I am fretful over the prospect that there are undoubtedly some difficult times ahead of us," the Mayor said. "It is time to put aside fads, fancies and hobbies. It is time to stop thinking in terms of personalities.

"I don't care who is nominated and chosen for the Presidency, if he has a brain, a heart and a soul and is ready and able to deal with the real issues before the nation."

Citizens must give serious consideration to social and economic affairs here and abroad, he pleaded, adding that as a "glorified janitor" pledged to substantial progress in building an efficient organization for city government, he, of course, was "without power to do anything directly about national economic and social issues."

Devoting an hour and a half of his speech to the civic benefits of non-political local government, the Mayor said it was now established in New York City "well beyond the experimental state" and that he considered it his greatest contribution to the City and the finest inheritance he could hand to his children.

Faced Two Courses

"When I first took office I had my choice of two courses," he continued. "I could build up a powerful personal machine—a clean and honest one, of course—and thus insure my own strength and strategic position in a wider field. Or I could burn all my bridges ahead of me and build up an efficient organization for the City government.

"I chose the latter course and would again if I had to make it today. Look at my commissioners; add up their vote-getting power, and you will find that it totals no more than the sum of their individual votes."

The City's new budget now in preparation would satisfy no one, he warned, with unemployment relief still the major problem and budget-making complicated beyond anything he had yet experienced due to uncertainty over the extent the State might cut into local revenue sources and the constitutional limit on the City's taxing and borrowing powers.

To meet a pending $66,000,000 state deficit, Gov. Herbert H. Lehman has devised a program of new levies that does not touch sources now tapped by the city, but the Republican majority leaders are inclined to substitute a sales tax, now the back-log of city relief funding.

The entire tax structure—National, State and local—was involved, unscientific and over-costly to administer, the Mayor declared, holding that if local revenue fields were pre-empted by the state, the only equitable solution was a single tax-collecting agency which would reimburse the cities and towns in proportion to the contribution.

"We are in a financial straitjacket," he said. "The fact is that New York is too large to be a municipal corporation: that is, to be treated the same as all other cities."

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The Home Forum

Chinese Laundryman

IN THE magic box of memory what images lie dormant, as good as non-existent until some secret spring is touched and they shift into view. And then how real the vision while it lasts.

The spring is invisible, the circumstance that touches it unaccountable.

By this hidden, inexplicable process, a swift glance at a newspaper cartoon suddenly filled my hands with spiky brown nuts having meats like raisins inside them, (I could taste their piquant flavor), placed a green-glazed bracelet (it always was too big) loosely on my wrist. I saw, there in the street car where I had idly picked up the straying paper, a long black pigtail hanging mysteriously from the center of a bald pate, heard sounds like "Clung-alung-lung."

A strong smell of ironing, a strange, pungent smell, not in the least like ironing at home, pervaded the air. A wall of wooden shelves rose behind a white ironing space set into a long counter. The shelves were nearly filled with neat manila paper bundles, practically all the same size and shape. To each bundle a little firecracker-red slip was attached, and on each slip odd black brush-strokes scrolled up and down.

The cartoon, signed by that clever artist, Dahl, had shown a woman, who, having thoughtlessly passed her laundry check for a transfer, continued the blunder by handing the transfer to the bewildered Chinese laundryman.

ONE SWIFT GLANCE and plunk came the spiky nuts into my hand, the shiny green bracelet slipped loosely over my wrist, and I stood with Dora, the little girl around the corner, in Ching Lee's shop.

I used to envy Dora her privilege of being sent to Ching Lee's with a firecracker-red slip in one hand, and receiving for it a flat manila paper bundle in return. I envied, too, the long pigtail swinging down Ching Lee's back against his black sateen tunic, as he reached among the shelves to find the right bundle; for, though I had two pigtails, they were ever so much smaller—and straw-colored.

I used to wonder, standing with my nose pressed against the counter and peering curious eyes just above it, sniffing the aroma of a different kind of ironing than I had known before, what the sounds like "Clung-alung-lung" meant.

I would watch the smooth black sad-iron travel a white shirt-length (shirts were always white in those days) and listen to the soft hissing it made when Ching Lee sprinkled the linen with water from a little white bowl he kept near by.

Because often Ching Lee would finish the piece he was ironing and fold it neatly ready for its manila paper bundle, before he would take Dora's firecracker-red slip and set about matching it to one with black figures that scrolled up and down just as hers did.

CHING LEE'S SHOP was at the bottom of a long, winding street, and I had been warned against going there because my rather grim old aunt said it was too far and Ching Lee was a Chinaman and so he must be dangerous. She had never seen Ching Lee's smile, poor thing. Our laundry was done in a basement room at home.

So some days when we were bored with playing house in Dora's backyard, and Dora had not been entrusted with a firecracker-red slip to be matched, and because I had been warned, we would pay Ching Lee a social call.

The adventure began at the top of the street and took a large part of an afternoon. Wherever there was a high curbing binding the lawns of the modest frame houses that lined it (we would do one side going down, the other coming back), we walked them. Wherever there was a low iron railing, we vaulted it. Then there were squares in the cement sidewalk to hop and a big old elm tree in front of Mrs. Barton's house that we could climb part way. It took a long time to reach Ching Lee's.

Having carefully crossed the main street to arrive there, we would linger outside the broad glass window for a few moments to watch Ching Lee at work. He seemed to push his black sad-iron endlessly, tirelessly, back and forth, never stopping, never looking up.

But as soon as he heard us squeaking through the narrow shop door, his round yellow face (and it really was a lot like a moon) would beam, his slanting eyes would twinkle at us, and he would make the sounds like "Clung-alung-lung" that meant welcome. But he kept right on ironing.

ONLY ONE DAY in our acquaintance with him was Ching Lee not glad to see us. His thoughts must have been disturbed indeed, far removed from two little girls, the one with bobbing brown curls, the other with little straw-colored pigtails so unlike his own, for he waved us crossly away. There wasn't a crinkle of kindliness around his slanting eyes. The sounds like "Clung-alung-lung" had a ferocious snap to them.

We ran so fast up the winding street that by the time we reached the end of it we had forgotten our dismay. We made a game of running, not to see who could run the fastest, but just feeling running, shooting our short legs out backward as far as they would go, touching the pavement lightly with the balls of our feet, tingling with the pleasurable motion, the unconscious rhythm of running.

We did not go to Ching Lee's again for a long time. But next time we did, he gave us the wonderful spiky nuts, breaking one thin, papery shell for us to show us how to eat the raisin meats. We gloated over our treasure, hoarding them in little cardboard boxes. We never did eat them all up.

THE BRACELET WAS Dora's, but she let me wear it sometimes. Ching Lee gave it to her as a representative of a fairly steady customer. Who owned all those shirts wrapped in manila paper bundles that Dora carried from but never to Ching Lee's, I never learned. I never thought to ask.

My grim old aunt did not like the street that Dora lived in and so she disapproved of Dora. Our meetings were casual or prearranged without family council. Ours was an occasional friendship. We hardly knew each other well enough to quarrel.

I think it was the tiny Chinese firecrackers Ching Lee gave us one Seventeenth of June that I liked best of all his gifts.

They were such a comfortable size and we could make them last a long time, sitting on Dora's front steps, lighting them one by one with the long, scented joss sticks that Ching Lee had also given us. We would throw them gingerly about two feet away and watch them squirm and sputter on the ground. They made all the noise we required.

We had "snakes," too—little silverfoil cones that when properly set off would uncurl into miniature green reptiles. I don't remember whether they came from Ching Lee's shop. But, anyway, the tiny firecrackers were livelier.

I WAS JUST lighting one when I heard a loud voice calling out "N-o-r-t-h Station" (where I had not intended to go at all) and the images vanished as quickly as they had appeared.

But Ching Lee's round, yellow face (so really like a moon) was last to go. It beamed as friendly as if it had not been asleep in memory for years.

MARGARET LLOYD

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Sonnet Before Spring

PINES that are silver in the low-hung sun
Resume their darkness when the maples leaf.
The early spring is speckled as a fawn,
Umber and gray and sallow in the brief
Pale interval between earth's sleep and waking.
March weeks, before the rhubarb's colored tips
Exclaim against dark ground, before the shaking
Winds of the month rock through the air like ships.

Another week will stripe the hills with amber,
Lift elm and birch and willow into yellow,
Line brooks with gold, fill every open hollow
With green and violet, scatter azure high.
And where a fawn lay quiet in dappled slumber,
A golden deer will leap into the sky.

LOUISE OWEN

The Edge of Night and Dawn

HIS careful steps upon the lawn
Walk the edge of night and dawn.

The *tinkle-clink* his bottles make
Leaps like minnows from a lake,

A still lake where no paddle trails,
A minnow-school with bright wet scales.

The purring in the dawn-blurred way
Discreetly advertises day,

Then once again is no more sound
Than dew makes growing on the ground.

He took the quart that held the night
And left another, full of white.

ELIZABETH BOHM

By Courtesy of the Artist to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"THE GEESE": *A Wood Engraving by Beryl Edwards*

THE Gray Lag Goose, to give him his official name, is an ancestor of the ordinary tame goose. He is destructive to young corn, and it is his wariness in evading man that has led to the proverbial expression, "a wild-goose chase."

The nest of this goose is on the ground among the herbage, close to the water, and is made up of a large pile of grass and twigs, lined with goose down. The eggs are from four to seven in number, and are a yellowish white in color, smooth and dull. They are sometimes laid as early as March, and hatch out in six weeks.

The Gray Lag Goose is a particularly large bird and has never lost the power of flight. Unlike most geese, it prefers a temperate zone to the extreme north.

Capturing a Likeness

THE distortion to which an artist, and specifically a dramatist, must resort in order that his presentation may appear natural to his audience, is tellingly suggested by C. E. Montague in his volume of essays, "A Writer's Notes on His Trade." He says:

"When you see a kitchen-table standing on a stage, and looking like the most real and ready-made of kitchen-tables, it is difficult to believe that in order to look so real it has had to have two inches taken off two of its legs. And so when a thing said in a play has an air of close and literal veracity, people find it hard to believe that this effect of truth could only be achieved through much deliberate departure from truth in the narrower sense of the word. For one thing the speech of a character in a play, as in a novel, has to be what his speech in real life is trying to be; the thwarted semi-expressiveness of actual speech has to be helped to attain completeness, if only the ironical completeness of total incoherency; everything highly individual, that is striving more or less unsuccessfully to assert itself in real life, must, in a play, be given its full rights. It is almost exactly what happens in portrait-painting, where a painter discards many trivial points of exactness, in order to heighten the truthfulness of a few fundamentals; he makes the sitter, in a sense, more like himself, more expressive of the very essence of himself, than he actually is at any such single moment as a photograph might capture; and so, even in the most rapid dialogue, a dramatist who knows his business will be pursuing the bigger truths of characterization by means of a multitude of departures from such truth as there is in mere verbal mimicry."

The Transformation of Palestine

ON MY first visit to Palestine in 1926 I raced over the splendid asphalt road which links the Mediterranean with Jerusalem, and covered in less than two hours what took Chateaubriand nearly a week of travel. That road was built by Jewish pioneers. It is part of a system of modern highways that cover the Holy Land like a net—all of it the work of the last fifteen years! . . .

The transformation of Palestine is one of the wonders of our age. The all-engulfing desert has been pushed back: the wastelands have been reclaimed. . . . For with that rare selfless devotion to which man has risen in great moments of history, bands of Jewish boys and girls from the squalid ghettos of eastern Europe have redeemed for the coming generations of their people what had been lost for centuries. . . . No immediate prospect of well-being spurred the efforts of the *Chalutzim* (pioneers). There was nothing to relieve the monotony of the unfamiliar work, no pay day in the offing, no restful comfort at the conclusion of the day's hard toil. They had nothing but the bare earth beneath them and a pitiless sun above their heads. . . .

When I landed, dynamos were zooming their deep basso on the spot where Jonah took ship in Jaffa. An entire city, Tel Aviv, spotless and white, has sprouted from the barren sand dunes to the north. In the seaboard region I walked through an endless array of orange groves whose perfume in springtime mingled with that of the rose fields of Sharon. On every side was heard the clatter of hammers and the grating sound of saws ripping through the board. Factories, buildings, schools, and homes were rising from the ground. . . . A hydraulic pump plunked out its rhythmic singsong at that ford on the Yarmuk River where, the legend says, the majestic figure of Abraham entered history. There were wheat fields on Armageddon, a dairy farm in the bogs below Gilboa where disaster overtook Saul and Jonathan, . . . telephone wires being strung out to Jericho, a hydroelectric station rearing its steel towers where the Baptist met Jesus. There was talk of a real-estate boom in Sodom. Costly machinery was being installed on the shores of the Dead Sea to extract the sixteen-billion-dollar treasure of asbestos in the accursed lake.

That was the Palestine I saw.—From "Days of Our Years," by PIERRE VAN PAASSEN. (New York: Hillman-Curl.)

Greetings to the Soap-Bubble Man

ALL afternoon the streets of Santa Barbara have been adrift with rainbows, for it is spring again and the Soap-Bubble Man is abroad once more. It may be that we shall find him under the twisted olives of Cañon Perdido or resting in the fluid shade of the pepper-trees that stain with flowing green the white walls of El Paseo. The dusty palms of Chinatown may know where he is, or the old Plaza where adobe buildings stand propped against the sun and bignonia vines and bougainvillaea drip bright rain over broken tiles. Yet wherever he has chosen to work his magic today, of one thing we are certain and that is that we shall find him, like the Piper of the fairytale, surrounded by a crowd of spellbound children. He speaks but little—if at all—letting his delicate miracles take shape from silence and grow in uninterrupted loveliness until, unbelievably round and miraculously whole, they finally break loose from all restraint and, rising noiselessly, float off into space. It is a quiet following which attends this magician. Occasionally a small boy, stiff-legged as an April lamb, leaps up in vain pursuit of an especially bright quarry, or a little girl laughs to see her reaching fingers close upon emptiness, but for the most part the charmed circle around him remains unbroken either by sound or movement, while loveliness takes wing and moves across the face of the sun.

If Santa Barbarans seem to take so unusual a phenomenon as the Soap-Bubble Man for granted, it is only because their years of living in this city of enchantment have led them to accept the beautiful and the extraordinary as the rule rather than the exception. But to the uninitiated visitor there is something entirely unique and lovely in the sight of a man content to give his days to the happiness of children.

E. E. L.

מען דארף ניט זיין אויפגערעגט

אז איבערזעצונג פון דעם אויבען נעשריבענעם ארטיקעל וועגען קריסטשען סייענס

מערי בייקער עדדי שרייבט אין דעם קריסטשען סייענס טעקסט-בוך, „וויסנשאפט און געזונט־טיט א "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy. שוליסעל צו די היוליגע שריפטען" (s. 379). „די ווירקליכע אויבערהערשאפט פון דער, וועלט ליעגט אין דעם געליכען צופּוסט. וועלכע בעהערשט יעדע ווירקונג. און וועלכע אנער־קענט יעדען צוזאמענהאנג צווישען אורזאכע און ווירקונג אלס אין דעם געליכען צופּוסט פעסט בע־גרינדעט. דערפאר וואָס יעדער צוזאמענהאנג צווישען אורזאכע און ווירקונג איז „אין דעם געליכען צו־פּוסט פעסט בעגרינדעט." איז יעדע ווירקליכע ווירקונג, און יעדער ווירקליכער צושטאנד נהלויך צו דעם געליכען צופּוסט, דעם גוטען. שלעכטעס, וועלכע איז פונקט פערקערהרט פון דעם געליכען צופּוסט, איז דערויבער פאלש און אונווירקליך.

אויב מיר וואלטן וועלען דערגרייכען דעם ריכטיגען פערשטאנד פון דיזען טיפען אמת, מוז די מענלי־קייט דורכצופירען דיזען פערשטאנד אויף א פראק־טישען אופן אין אונזערע טעגליכע נעשעפטען. מוזען מיר פריהער שטרעבען צו בעגרייפן דעם אמת וואָס ליעגט העכער פון דעם בעווייז פון די מאטעריעלע חושים. עס מאכט נישט ווי אויבערצייגענד און אינגעשפארט דיזער בעווייז זאל זיך נישט אויסזעהן. דאָס הייסט, מיר מוזען זיך כסדר פערלאַזען אויף דעם גייסטיגען פערשטאנד פון דער וואהרהייט, כדי מיר זאלען קענען בייקומען די אונגלייקליכע רעזולטאטען פון דער שלעכטער.

די שיינבארע אורזאכע וואָרום מיר זיינען אפּט מאָל אויפגערעגט קען נאָכגעשפּירט ווערען צו דעם געפיהל. אז עפּעס וואָס מיר האָבען פערלאַנגט איז נישט מקוים געווארען. און וועס נישט מקוים ווערען. אדער אז א געווישער אונאנגענעהמקייט צושטאנד רינגלעם אונז ארום. אפּט־מאָל ווערען מיר אויפגערעגט וועג מיר ווערען צופּוסט. אדער וועג מיר ווערען פערוואונדעט דורכצוגעבען. שוועריג און אומאויילעכע צושטענדע. יעדער אויגער מענ בעגרייפען דעם פאקט, אז עס איז נישט נאָטיג וועלען. אז עס זאָל זיין עמוואָס אויף דער וועלט וואָס זאָל זיין אונווינשענסווערטעס אדער בעלע־מיגענדיג. די וועלט וואָס נאָט האָט בעשאפען שפּיגלט אָפ דעם געליכען שאפענדען פרינציפּ, וואָס איז ליבע. דערויבער קענען מיר קומען צום בעשלוס, אז יעדע זאך וואָס זיך אויס אונהארמאָניש אדער אויס־רעגענד איז נאָר דאָס רעזולטאט פון אונזער גלויבען אז עס איז דא. וויילען אדער צופּוסט וואָס קומפּט עכטקייטיג דעם געליכען צופּוסט, נאָט. דער נוטער. אויב מיר זיינען פעסט אויסגעלויבט אין א גע־ווי־סען פעהלער, וועלכער רייצט אויף אונזערע צופּוסט־ליכע אויגען פיליכט אונזער קערפער. האָבען מיר די בעירה צו בעפרייען זיך פון דיזען פעהלער אזוי גיך ווי מיר ווילען. דאָס קען פיליכט פאָדערן. אז מיר זאָלען אויפגעבען אויגיג פון אונזערע צערטליכע פיינדשאפט־טען—פיליכט אונזערע אונרעכטע פאראורטיילען און מיינונגען, וועלכע מיר האָבען קולטיווירט פאר פיל־לייכט אבער מיר מוזען זיי מאכן אויפגעבען אויב מיר וואָלטן וועלען דערגרייכען די הארמאָניע פון וואהרהאפטיגע דענקען.

אין דעם מאָס וואָס דער מענש פראָגרעסירט אין קריסטשען סייענס (די קריסטליכע ווייסנשאפט), עכט־ווילקלעם ער גייסטיגעם גליכגעווויכט. דיזעם גליכגע־וויכט איז נאָטיג אנדערש פון דעם בעווארהלייכען בעגריף פון גליכגעווויכט. דאָס גייסטיגע גליכגעווויכט, וועל־כעס איז באזירט אויף ווייסנשאפטליכער קענטנים, שטימט אריבער די אונגלייקליכע און אונרוהיגע גע־דאנקען מיט זיינער בייטערע רעזולטאטען. דיזעם גליוב־געווויכט איז באזירט אויף דער וואהרהייט; אויף דעם בעגריף פון דער ווירקלעכקייט; אויף דער אנערקענונג פון גליכגעווויכט אויבערהערשאפט. נאָט. דער גומער. וועלכער איז אלעס־אין־אלעמען. דיזע ענט־ווילקונג פון דעם מענשעס באראָקטער דערהויבט איהם אויבער קלוינע און אונגווינסטיגע שטרייס און צאנקעריי, אויפרעגונג, ערגערנים, פערדרוס, און האס. דוד המלך, דער פערפאסער פון דער ספר תהלים, האָט געזאָגט (119:165). „ציעל שלום האָבען די וואָס ליבען דיין תורה, און עס וועט זיי נאָר נישט שטרויכלען."

אויב מיר וואלטן וועלען בעגרייפען און ענטפען די פרייד פון דער אלגעמיינע־רעזיגער גוטסקייט און האַרמאָניע פון דעם גאָטליכען צופּוסט. מוזען מיר אויפהערען צו גלויבען אין דער ווירקליכקייט פון דער שטערבליכע נערוויש און אונגלייק וועלכע מיר זיהען אויף דער וועלט. כאָטש עס זיהט זיך מאָקע אויס אז אונזערע שוואַכע בעלעקטיגען און בעליידיגען אונז, מוזען מיר פאָרט בלייבען פעסט אין אונזערע פערשאפענד. אז לויט דער קריסטשען סייענס לעהרע איז זייער שלעכטסקייט אונווירקליך. און אזוי מאכט צו שאדען אונז.

א קריסטשען סייענס שטודענט איז אמאל געווען זיהר שטארק אראָפגעשלאָגען פון מוטה. און מיט מרערען אין די אויגען האָט זי אויסגערופען, „איך וואָלט זיך וועלען בעשרייבען פון דיזע צושטענדע. אבער איידער וואָס וועל זייבען זיי דאָס מיטעל פאר איהר לאָגע. אזוי גוט וויי פאר יעדען אויסנעמס לאָגע. בעשטאָנט אין אונזער פעהיגקייט צו דערקענען די יעניגע געדאנקען וועלכע זיינען פאלש און קרום. און אין אונזער פעהיגקייט זיי אויסצואוואַרצלען. אזוי ניך ווי מיר קענען. כדי זיי זאָלען נים קענען

דערנרייכען די הויבקייטען און מאָסען וועלכע בריינ־גען אונז צו מרערען און שלאָגען אונז אראָפ פון מוטה קריסטשען סייענס איז א פראקטישע וויסענשאפט. א וויסנשאפט וואָס קען דורכגעפירט ווערען אין טעג־ליכען לעבען, און די גוטע רעזולטאטען פון דיזער לעהרע זיינען גלייכמעסיג מיט אונזער געטרייען שטו־דיום און אויסאבונג פון איהרע רעגלעז.

וואָס מעהר מיר לערנען זיך אויס צו זיין ליעב־הערציג און רייך יעדען מאָמענט, לעגען מיר דעם פונדאמענט פון אונזער הארמאָניע פאר צוקונפטיג טעג און יאָהרען. עס איז נים נוטיג אנצונעהמען דעם גאנצען סטרוקטור פון אונזערע מאטעריעלע געדאנ־קען. מיט איין מאָל. כדי זיי אויסצובעסערען; מיר דארפען זיך פערגעסען מיט נאָר איין געדאנק אויף א מאָל אין דעם פראקטישען לעבען. ווען יעדער גע־דאנק וועט ווערען אויסגערייניגט אין אויסגלוי־מערט. וועלען די פעהלערהאפטיגע גלויבען ענדליך אויפהערען צו רעגולירען אונזער לעבען.

מיר קענען זיין פול מיט מוטה וועג מיר זאָלען נעה־מען אין אבטראכט. אז עס לויגט אין אונזער מאכט אנצונעהמען נאָר גוטע געדאנקען יעדען מאָמענט. און אז קיין זאך וועס אונז נים הינדערן אזוי לאנג ווי מיר וועלען זיך סטארען מיט געדולד צו דערגרייכען דיזען ציעל. עס איז נים נוטיג, אז מיר זאָלען שטענדיג זיין אויפגערעגט און אויפגעריצט. אזא צו־שטאנד איז פשוט דאָס רעזולטאט פון אונזער אונפע־היגקייט בייצוקומען די בייזע געדאנקען, וועלכע רייצען אונז אָן שלעכטס צו טהאָן. אן אינטעליגענטער. עהרליכער פערזאָן וועט זיך נים צוהערען, אפילו פאר א מאָמענט, צו דעם יצר־הרע צו בעגעהן א רויבערי. אדער אראָפצולאָזען אָפּגעשרויגען געלט צו זיך אין קעשענע, וויל אזא בעדאנק וואָלט בעווען עקעלהאפטיג צו איהם. אלע שלעכטע עצות שטאמען פון דעם זעלי־בען שטערבליכען בעדאנק פונקט אזוי ווי דעם נסיון צו בייזערען זיך. אדער צו רייצען רשעות צו אדער וועגען אן אנדערען, קומט ארויס פון דיזען בעדאנק. דער בייזער אויפגעקנייטשטער שטערן און בייזער בעמערקונג דריקען אוים די אונצופרידענהיים און פערדרוס וועלבע, צוליעב אונזער ערלויבנים. פערגע־סען פלאָג אין אונזערע בעדאנקען. מיר דארפען זיך בעפרייען פון דיזע קלויגע פעהלערען אזוי גיך ווי עס איז מעגליך, כדי מיר זאָלען נים בעפרוסט ווערען מיט די יעניגע גרעסערע אירטהומער, וועלכע זיינען נאָך צו גרויס פאר אונזער אויצוטיגען פערשטאנד בייצוקומען.

בשעת אונזערע אויפגערעגטע בעדאנקען דריקען זיך אויס אלס קראנקהייט אויף אונזער קערפער. דארפען מיר וויסען אז אפילו א סימן פון אויבר קען נים לאנג פערבלייבען אין דער געגענוואַרט פון דער בעשלויבער ליעב. אזוי גיך ווי מיר דערקענען. אז ערגערנים, פער־דרום, און בעליידיגונג זיינען גארנישט, בעפיהלן מיר אויס אז אויפרעגונג און שלעכטסקייט פערליירען זייער מאכט איבער אונז. און אז מיר האָבען די רעכט זיי אויסצוראמען פון אונזערע בעדאנקען. און צו צומאכען די טהירען פון אונזערע בעדאנקען צו זיי, וען די בעשלויבע ליעב וועט בעהערשען אונזערע בעדאנקען, וועט זי זיך אויסדריקען אין איהר בוך „וויסע־מרס. עדדי האָט געשילדערט אין איהר בוך „וויסע־שאפט און געזונט" (s. 374). „האָס און זוייט דער בעשלויבער קונצען אויף קערפער וועלען דורך דער בעשלויבער ליעב בעזוויגט."

דער וואס וואלט וועלען בעקומען אינפארמאציאן וועגען קריסטשען סייענס טיטעראטור. וואס וועלט אריינ־קענען אין דער אידישער שפראך. זאל שרייבען אן מא־כען זיין פראָבאנד בעקאָס צו דער קריסטשען סייענס פאבלישונג מאסייטי. באסטאן. מעסטשוסעטס. י.ס.א. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Eliminating Irritation

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MARY BAKER EDDY writes in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 379), "The real jurisdiction of the world is in Mind, controlling every effect and recognizing all causation as vested in divine Mind." Because all causation is "vested in divine Mind," every real effect or condition is like divine Mind, good. Evil, the supposititious opposite of Mind, is unreal.

If we would gain an understanding of this profound truth, and the ability to apply it practically in everyday affairs, we must look beyond the evidence of the material senses, no matter how convincing and insistent this evidence may seem to be. That is, we must deny reality to evil through the spiritual understanding of Truth, thereby annulling its discordant effects.

The seeming cause of irritation is usually the feeling that something we have desired has not come to pass, or will not do so, or that some condition which we do not desire, is present. Irritation often arises from a feeling of confusion, or from being faced with seemingly rigorous, unnatural conditions. All may recognize that the will of God, divine Mind, produces nothing undesirable or annoying. God's universe reflects the divinely creative Principle thereof, and God is Love. We conclude, then, that whatever the discord may seem to be, whatever the irritation, it is but the result of belief in a will or mind opposed to Mind, God, good.

If we are holding tenaciously to some error of belief which is causing the irritation in our thinking, and possibly on our body, obviously the thing to do is to give it up quickly. This may mean the giving up of some pet aversions—perhaps prejudices of many years' standing. But give them up we must, if we are really seeking the harmony of truthful thinking.

As one progresses in Christian Science, he develops spiritual poise. This is far different from what is usually understood to be poise. Spiritual poise, based on scientific understanding, transcends discordant thinking and its results. It is based on the truth; on the perception of reality; on the recognition that the one infinite Mind, God, good, is All-in-all. This development of character raises one above petty bickering, irritation, annoyance, and dislike. The Psalmist said (119:165), "Great peace have they which love thy law: and nothing shall offend them."

We cannot realize and enjoy the ever-present goodness and harmony of divine Mind, if we insist on seeing mortal discord as real. Even though it may seem that others are doing their worst to annoy or abuse us, we must learn to unsee the discord scientifically.

A student of Christian Science was once reduced to tearful discouragement, saying, "I do not wish to see these conditions, but the first thing I know, here they are!" The remedy for this consists in learning to recognize and reject wrong thoughts before they assume proportions which lead us to tears and discouragement. Christian Science is demonstrable Science, and the results obtained are commensurate with our faithful study and practice of its rules.

As we learn to be more loving and pure each moment, we are laying the foundation of harmony for future days and years. In human experience, we have only to handle one thought at a time. We do not have to face the entire structure of material thinking at once. As each thought is purified, erroneous beliefs will finally cease to present themselves.

The prospect is not discouraging when we see that we can accept good thoughts moment by moment, and that nothing can prevent our doing so if we patiently persist in this right endeavor. Being constantly irritated and annoyed is not a necessity. Such a condition is simply the result of our failure to resist evil suggestions. No intelligent, honest person would entertain for a moment the thought of committing a robbery or of being guilty of embezzlement, for such a suggestion would be repugnant to him. All evil suggestions come from the same mortal mind as does the temptation to frown, or to speak slightingly to or about another. The frown or remark expresses the displeasure to which we are giving a place in our thinking. We must begin by handling the so-called little errors; and if we do so consistently, we shall not be faced with anything too big for our present understanding to overcome.

Should irritation in thought seem to picture itself on the body as disease, we can know that not even a vestige of it can linger in the presence of Love. Just as soon as we see the nothingness of hatred, annoyance, and resentment, we find irritation and malignancy losing their foothold in our thinking, and we are free to cast them out of thought, and keep them out. When Love rules our thinking, it will be expressed in lovely ways, as Mrs. Eddy writes (Science and Health, p. 374), "Hatred and its effects on the body are removed by Love."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Yiddish]

Return

FLIGHT is a lovely thing
Winging to home,
Breasting the cloud and wind,
Skimming sea foam,
Urged by a restiveness,
Called by a nest,
Weary of foreign lands,
Home is the best.

GERTRUDE ALLEN

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Closing Stocks Pages 14-16 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, MONDAY, MARCH 27, 1939

Bud-Power Pressure Is 300 Pounds

Plenty of physical exertion recorded by the floral world at this season of the year.

Exploring the News

By the Staff

Those who think of spring in terms of something feminine driving out "Old Man Winter" would probably be surprised to learn plenty of physical pressure is brought to bear at this season. For example, those buds that soon will be bursting everywhere, tinting the landscape with delicate pinks and green, can exert a pressure of more than 300 pounds per square inch to split the hard shells that gave them winter protection.

♪ ♪ ♪

A bullet is slow compared to one's voice traveling by telephone. It takes the voice much less time to travel by radiotelephone from Boston to London than it does to travel up the street to Margaret O'Reilly's house when Mrs. Neilson wants to borrow a cup of sugar. The answer? The speed of sound in air is approximately 1,100 feet a second in zero weather and dry air. The speed of electro-magnetic waves is considered the same as light, or about 186,000 miles a second.

♪ ♪ ♪

Harvard astronomers in the mood of Richard Haydn, famous English comedian, who imitates the "sound of a fish" which no one in his audience can detect, poke a bit of fun in the latest issue of The Telescope by printing the photograph shown below, taken through "invisible glass showing the phenomenon in detail. Note that the beakers as well as the antique glass vinegar cruet at the right have become entirely invisible under the circumstances."

And we might also ask them why they failed to mention the Cheshire cat shown on the left? Probably because the poor cat is missing and only the grin is left.

♪ ♪ ♪

The often maligned "middle-man" isn't such a burden on the back of the consumer as often supposed, says J. Frederic Dewhurst, economist of the Twentieth Century Fund, which was organized by Edward A. Filene of Boston. Although out of the consumer's dollar 55 cents go for distributive services and only 45 for cost of producing goods, the profits from distribution only average 3 per cent of the value of goods handled, according to Mr. Dewhurst's report. The fact that the cost of distribution is so high, he points out, is due to the public's demand for costly personal service when purchases—and exchanges—are made.

♪ ♪ ♪

The recent pressure on Harvard teachers and professors to produce books and research tomes as evidence of their own progressiveness has evidently set an example which is being copied in Harvard's nonscholastic fields. Richard Cresson "Dick" Harlow, football coach, is already well known for his research work on birds' eggs. Not to be outdone, Coach Harold S. Ulen, swimming mentor, has announced a new book entitled "The Complete Swimmer." Written in collaboration with Guy Larcom, Jr., a former Ulen swimmer, the volume contains numerous illustrations of natatorial technique. Last year, Charles Hutter and William Kendall, Crimson sprint stars, posed for some of the pictures to show how swimmers should use their arms and legs.

♪ ♪ ♪

Radio, newsreels, and other means of disseminating news may do much to enliven the study of current events, but newspaper clippings are still the mainstay in this study in Boston public schools, it seems. The School Committee last week discussed a request that a current events magazine be placed on the authorized reading list. Superintendent of Schools Arthur L. Gould said, however, that students could get information on current events by reading the daily newspapers. They are constantly bringing clippings to school, he added.

♪ ♪ ♪

Few items are held in as low esteem by students as last year's lecture notes. Consequently there is a great shortage of such material, since no one bothers to save his notes, according to Clifford K. Shipton, custodian of Harvard University's archives. As a result, Harvard is interested in collecting each year a reasonable amount of good lecture notes from its students. At present the material begins with a declamation which Edward Taylor of the class of 1671 delivered in College Hall. The outside comment begins with pamphlets written during the debate over teaching reforms of the 1820's, and comes down to newspaper clippings showing popular reactions to the present university policies. The collection is so arranged and numbered that at a moment's notice such diverse material as "everything related to 1843" or how much mathematics a student of 1730 might be expected to know, can be found. Now the archives are interested in the present, with a view to aiding future historians.

Rests

By a Staff Photographer

Frank E. Bridgman

Clerk of the House who retires after 45 years' service

Massachusetts House Loses Its Best-Known Face

Frank E. Bridgman was absent from his post just below the Speaker's desk in the House of Representatives today, one of the few times he hasn't been there in all the past 45 years. For Frank Bridgman retired today.

It was in 1894 that he came from an iron foundry to run the first typewriter ever used in the State House. At first he was Clerk of the Senate, but soon he was transferred to the House and has remained there ever since, one of the Commonwealth's outstanding authorities on parlimentarianism.

He has served under 18 Governors, starting with Frederick T. Greenhalge and ending with Leverett Saltonstall. He has served 14 Speakers, and tomorrow night at the Somerset eight of them, including Joseph Walker, Channing H. Cox, Joseph E. Warner, B. Loring Young, John C. Hull, Governor Saltonstall, Horace T. Cahill, and Christian A. Herter will attend a testimonial dinner.

Friends in the Legislature offered to put in a bill exempting Mr. Bridgman from the mandatory retirement at 70 for State employees, but he declined, saying it ran contrary to his personal convictions regarding special favors.

Truck Strike Effects Reach R.I. Industry

Thousands find no work because of lack of supplies—Efforts to reach an agreement fail.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 27—Industrial Rhode Island began to feel real effect of the tri-state truck strike which entered its second week today.

Thousands of factory workers in Providence, Pawtucket and the Blackstone Valley found there was no work because of the failure to obtain supplies, and building construction was almost at a standstill, with no relief in sight.

No conferences for consideration of peace proposals were scheduled. Gov. William H. Vanderbilt and Carl S. K. Gill, Federal Conciliator, said this morning that they will be ready at any time to foster any proposition which might be advanced by the representatives of the 2,500 truck drivers or the commercial haulers.

At the conclusion of a four-hour conference at the Hotel Biltmore, Governor Vanderbilt announced officially that the truck owners had rejected his settlement proposal on the grounds it was uneconomical. The Chief Executive, however, termed the pact fair and equitable, as did labor officials of the Federal Government and the States of Rhode Island, Massachusetts and Connecticut.

Union leaders told the Governor they felt confident that his proposal would have been accepted at a union meeting tonight, but now plans would be made for a lengthy strike.

Time for Clearing Cattle Scheduled

There is such a rush to get cattle into the United States under the new quotas fixed by President Roosevelt, that a special time has been set aside next Saturday at which all customhouses in the country will "clear" cattle.

The problem arises from the fact that a quota limit of 8,280 head of cattle has been placed on all imports, except from Canada. Already, there are 12,974 such head in bonded pastures awaiting clearance. Obviously, all of them cannot be officially admitted to this country during the ensuing quarter-year.

Normally, all the customhouses open at 9 a. m. Since there are three different time zones in the United States, this means they open at three different periods, according to geographical location. The Boston customhouse, for instance, opens three hours before the San Francisco one, giving importers on this coast a three-hour advantage over their West Coast competitors in getting inside the quota.

To make the struggle fairer, the Government announced today the Boston customhouse would not clear cattle until 11 a. m. The Pacific customs officials will start clearing at 8 a. m.

Parking Ban: Before and After

By a Staff Photographer

What Happened When Boston's Downtown Parking Ban Went Into Effect

Typical of Boston streets before and after the 9:30 morning deadline on downtown parking are the two top photographs of Charles Street taken within 10 minutes of each other. Third picture shows packed parking space behind the Statehouse where illegal parkers tried unsuccessfully to usurp the motor stands of legislators. Fourth photograph was taken on Stuart Street five minutes after the deadline.

Tobin Lays $38,560,605 Budget Before Council

A maintenance budget of $38,560,605.12—a reduction of $1,857,507.75 as compared with the 1938 figure—was submitted by Mayor Maurice J. Tobin to the City Council today, to cover operations of City, county, and revenue departments in 1939.

"The allowances in this budget represent, in my opinion, the lowest appropriation possible without seriously crippling the services rendered by the City, and without reducing salaries of City and town employees," the Mayor told the Council.

"It has been by intention to submit a budget at the very outset of the calendar year, but my insistence upon exercise of a highest scrutiny and severe economy has resulted in this presentation," the Mayor continued. "In the interval which has elapsed since the first of the year I had instructed all department heads under my jurisdiction to curtail expenditures to those of an absolute necessity, and in consequence of more time for analysis of department requests I am able to submit a budget substantially lower than would have been the case if it had been submitted the first of the year."

The Mayor went on to state that the present maintenance budget, which does not include expenditures beyond those departments which are under his control, is $5,330,747.54 less than City departments had estimated they would need. It was noted that with the exception of incidentals which jumped $3,822.50, costs of all City department services were reduced as compared with 1938.

The largest reduction was under the heading of Special Items, which dropped from $11,300,738.64 to $10,304,364.23 a drop of nearly $1,000,000.

Explaining that special items consist primarily of City appropriations of aid to dependent children, dependent aid, and old age assistance Mayor Tobin told the Council that welfare costs might go up.

"I am informed by the Director of Public Welfare," he said, "that demands for the assistance made on his department are on the increase and I am fearful lest the threatened curtailment of the WPA work relief program will aggravate the situation. It is not intended that your honorable body interpret the allowance for special items (welfare assistance) as an estimate of the requirement for relief assistance for the full year. What they will be is highly conjectural. All we know is that the unfortunate victims of economic conditions must be provided for until they are able to provide for themselves."

Due to various factors, the Mayor said, the City departments will have available $66,000 in excess of past appropriations for WPA projects.

"Final requirements for this item are conditioned upon Congressional action," said the Mayor, referring to the current effort to restore $150,000,000 which has been cut from the President's relief appropriation. "In the event that additional funds are necessary to continue the WPA relief program, existing laws provided that they be made available by borrowing."

At his press conference today, Mayor Tobin declared that "if the worse, came to the worst," and relief expenditures require an additional $1,000,000, the budget will still be $857,000 below that of a year ago. He also said that the budget does not allow for any increase in the City's personnel. On questions specifically concerning police and fire departments, he said that vacancies may be filled.

While the City budget showed the result of the general cutting, county costs increased from $3,584,260.32 in 1938 to $3,727,240.13 in 1939, a jump of $142,979.81. This rise was accounted for by the enlarged personnel required for the operation of the new Suffolk County Courthouse; the cost of moving Suffolk departments to their new quarters; the installation of new equipment in the new Courthouse; and the rental and personnel costs at Young's Hotel necessary until Sheriff John F. Dowd is able to provide quarters for Municipal Court on Beacon Hill.

Boston must share in the Boston Elevated railway deficit and the State tax both of which help to boost its rate. Recently, the Mayor estimated that this would probably be $3 or $4 above that of last year.

Boston-Born Chinese Girls Get Help From America

Unspectacular perhaps but surely encouraging is one story of international assistance which began last year in Boston's Chinatown. It is the story of how small contributions, from working girls chiefly, have enabled two young Chinese girls to continue their education and incidentally to remain out of a bombarded area in the province of Canton.

Tomorrow evening, at 8:15, Miss Emily Moulton, will give a poetry reading at the Hotel Brunswick. Whatever goes into the collection box after the reading will be added to the accumulation of small sums already contributed towards keeping two sisters, Elizabeth and Uriel Moy Dow at school in Hong Kong. The girls, now 18 and 16 years old respectively, were born in the South End of Boston and attended the local public schools until 1935, when their father passed on, and the mother was ordered by his family to return to her native village, in order to be supported, and to take her children with her.

The Helping Hand

Living conditions had not been exactly luxurious in Chinatown, but according to letters which the girls wrote to their school friends, they were evidently considerably more comfortable than those of the village to which they had been sent. Three families housed in a one-family peasant house, geese, pigs and other domestic animals sharing the same quarters as the children; and the nearest drinking water available from a well a mile away. Worst of all, the only school facilities were those of the typical Chinese village, where, in Chinese, the small natives are taught the sayings of Confucius.

It was Miss Mildred Holland who decided that something had to be done. Miss Holland, who for some years has filled a clerical position in the employ of the John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company, had known Elizabeth and Uriel well over a period of years, for from the beginning of her working days she had devoted her entire leisure, practically, to helping young people less fortunate than herself.

When she learned that for $100 apiece they could meet the cost of one year's tuition at an American school, and of board and room, as well as clothing, it did not look so difficult. She told her fellow-workers at the John Hancock Company. They took up a collection of dimes and quarters and fifty-cent pieces.

Others Give, Too

Miss Bertha Hazard, founder of the Hemenway House, a residence for working girls where Miss Holland lives, and Miss Mary Driscoll, also of the Hemenway, started a contribution fund and enough was raised to send the girls to a Hong Kong school.

Expenses were paid up to the first of this year. A tea given in November by school friends in Chinatown, Boston, netted an addition sum of $35, as did also a play given by the Chinese Girls Club of Boston. Poetry readings helped, and $100 in all was collected covering school costs to the end of March.

Miss Holland is now working to obtain enough to keep the two girls at school until September, so that, during the summer period, they will not have to return to their village, which has been drawn into the war zone.

Religious Teaching Proposed In Maine Public Schools

The Week in Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, March 27—Maine legislators have pushed aside temporarily everyday problems of relief, taxation, finances, and old-age assistance and have turned attention to a matter which many persons feel it more far-reaching and more fundamental, namely, youth and religion.

Interest manifested in a plan to strengthen religious education available in public schools of the State encouraged proponents of this legislation, which was given a favorable hearing by the Legislature's Committee on Education.

Weekly Periods

Representative John G. Marshall of Auburn sponsors the bill. It provides weekly periods of religious education for all school children. Persons favoring the bill believe such instruction would strengthen the moral fiber of pupils and impress upon them the importance of religious education by granting credits for the school work.

The general idea in the minds of proponents is set forth in a preamble to the bill, which declares that one requisite for a harmonious, contented, and prosperous state is religious tolerance and understanding. It states that civil and religious liberty are vital to the American Constitutional system, and can best be kept secure by providing moral instruction for pupils in public schools.

Limit on Expense

The bill authorizes school committees of each town or city to provide for moral instruction of pupils subject to the jurisdiction of the committee, and with consent of parents or guardians. School committeemen are empowered to arrange to provide the instruction, but it is stipulated no city, town, or school committee may incur any expense for the instruction.

The bill provides that one day a week pupils who desire the instruction shall be excused for at least one hour, shall go to their respective places of worship, or some other suitable place, to receive moral instruction in accordance with their religious faith. These pupils would receive school credits for the time so spent.

Maine Eyes Congress

Maine town and city officials, not to mention same 10,000 workers, have their eyes on Congress' economy plans in connection with the Works Progress Administration. Present plans for slashing of the country's WPA rolls would mean the dropping of 3,000 persons from work relief in Maine.

Such was the announcement of Administrator John C. Fitzgerald. Tentative plans call for a cut of 1,000 during the first week of April with 2,000 more in early May.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and vicinity: Rain continuing this afternoon into early tonight, followed by clearing and colder by late tonight, with lowest temperature in the middle or lower 30's; Tuesday fair and colder; moderate, occasionally fresh northerly winds.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Generally fair tonight and Tuesday; colder tonight and in south portion Tuesday.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Rain this afternoon and early tonight; Tuesday fair and colder.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh to strong northerly winds and overcast weather with rain over the south and central portions tonight; Tuesday fair.

Weather Outlook for the Period March 27, to April 1, 1939, Inclusive

North and Middle Atlantic States: Rain Monday and again Wednesday or Thursday. Temperature considerably above normal Monday, colder Tuesday, warmer by Thursday and colder Friday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	45	38	Minneapolis	23	..
Bermuda	64	62	New Orleans	60	62
Chicago	32	32	New York	56	50
Denver	34	34	Norfolk	66	64
Helena	34	34	Philadelphia	58	54
Kansas City	38	38	St. Louis	44	44
Los Angeles	52	52	San Francisco	44	44
Miami	72	70	Washington	66	64

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., March 27.
B—Minimum, March 26.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 3:56 p. m.; height, 8.7 feet.
Tuesday 4:15 a. m.; height, 9.7 feet.
Light all vehicles by 6:31 p. m.

Spring Weather? Only to Crocuses

Boston will have to wait a little longer for the arrival of real spring weather, although the snow is rapidly melting and the crocuses are beginning to appear, the Weather Man indicated today.

The sky was cloudy in Boston and along most of the New England coastline this morning, and rain fell occasionally. The forecast for Boston was for continued rain until early tonight, followed by clearing and colder late tonight.

Still colder temperatures were predicted for tomorrow, but fair weather will be the order of the day, according to the Bureau's predictions. Incidentally, they had a touch of winter out in the Midwest today, with snow and near-zero temperatures in some of the northern states.

Downtown Parkers in Post-9:30 Rush

Downtown Boston was virtually a deserted city this morning so far as curbing parkers were concerned as the new automobile parking ban between 7 and 9:30 appeared to solve the heretofore baffling problem of all-day parkers monopolizing streets before the retail stores opened for business, according to local police authorities today.

While general weather conditions were not favorable to shopping and hence the start of the one month's "no parking" test in downtown Boston was less of a trial than expected, John T. O'Dea, Deputy Superintendent of Police in charge of traffic, believed that the unusual sights seen in the streets were indicative of a serious blow to the all-day parking nuisance.

Space to Pull In

Among the sights not peculiar to Boston streets but seen this morning were trucks finding their way into curbings instead of parking double to deliver their loads, shoppers intent on doing their business early pulling in to curbings close to large department stores, and wide open districts along which moving traffic traveled four, instead of two abreast, at reasonably rapid speeds.

On the other hand, there were complications attending the introduction of the new police plan excluding all parking north of Dartmouth Street as far as Boston Harbor on the east, Fort Point Channel and South Bay on the south, and the Charles River on the north, in other words, the entire downtown area. Motorists who either didn't know about the new regulations or were not convinced that the police could enforce the rulings kept 80 policemen busy tagging cars.

More than 200 motorists were warned to leave their early parking places before the 9:30 deadline. Hundreds of others parked in isolated streets waiting for the 9:30 rush for places. Registration numbers of 60 motorists were turned in at police headquarters immediately after the deadline. According to police authorities, prosecution will be delayed a day or two to see what complications will come during the next few trial days.

In all, the traffic division had 201 officers in action during the two hours of tests.

New Parking Technique

Behind the State House in the special parking area reserved for legislators and motorists doing business in the building, officers did a boom business chasing out 50 motorists who did not belong there. Public parking places reported a 10 to 15 per cent rise in business at 10 a. m. Retail stores anticipated an improved business.

More than the usual number of women drivers were noted by police officers. Although curbings were deserted at 9:25, they were virtually lined with cars at 9:35. Some of the new technique in parking was learned quickly by downtown shoppers, who arrived about 9:25, moved around the streets until the dead line, then pulled in to the curbs wherever they were at the half-hour, like units in a mechanized army.

Harvard Council Favors Simplicity

Harvard's educational system may be headed toward a great simplification if recommendations of the University Faculty Council appointed to study the situation by Dr. James B. Conant, President of Harvard, are adopted.

The Council today reported in favor of the establishment of more "combination fields," including two different academic departments, such as economics and engineering sciences. In addition, it recommended that honor students be eligible to concentrate in one of three large "areas" of study—the natural sciences, the humanities, and the social sciences, each of which will also include several departments.

The Faculty Council, which has been working on the report for several months, analyzed the present fields of study on the premise that they caused too much specialization in one particular subject. Joining two departments into one combined field, such as history and literature, or classics and government, has recently been allowed by the university and the Council decided that this idea should be extended.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Dr. Hendrik J. de Lange, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of Christian Science Organization at Radcliffe College, in Agassiz Theater, Agassiz House, Cambridge, 8 p. m.

Theaters

Plymouth—
Character sketches by Ruth Draper. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays, 2:30. (One week only.)

Wilbur—
"The Importance of Being Earnest," starring Clifton Webb. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2:30.

Movies

Brookline Village—
"Sweethearts," with Jeanette MacDonald and Nelson Eddy. 3:15, 6:15, 9:15. Also "Disbarred," with Gail Patrick. 2, 5, 8.

Metropolitan—
Claudette Colbert and Don Ameche in "Midnight." 10 a. m., 12:25, 3:50, 6:40, 9:35. Also "King of Chinatown," with Akim Tamiroff and Anna May Wong. 11:50 a. m., 2:45, 5:40, 8:35.

Exeter—
Jeanette MacDonald in "Sweethearts." 2:40, 5:45, 8:45. Also George O'Brien and Lorraine Johnson in "Arizona Legion." 1:45, 4:45, 7:45.

Radio—Page 10

Trans-Lux—
"The Mutiny of the Elsinore," with Paul Lukas. 10:40 a. m., 1:25, 4:05, 6:45, 9:30. Also "Newsreel Digest." 9:20 a. m., 12, 2:40, 5:20, 8.

Fenway and Paramount—
"Blackwell's Island," featuring John Garfield. Fenway: 2:05, 4:50, 7:40, 10:25. Paramount: 10:25 a. m., 1:15, 4:05, 6:55, 9:45. Also Jane Withers in "The Arizona Wildcat." Fenway: 12:45, 3:35, 6:20, 9:10. Paramount: 9:10 a. m., 12, 2:50, 5:35, 8:25.

Uptown—
"Gunga Din," with Victor McLaglen, Cary Grant, and Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. 1, 3:50, 6:40, 9:35. Also "Walt Disney Review." 3:05, 5:55, 8:50.

R. K. O Boston—
William Powell and Ginger Rogers in "Star of Midnight." Also "Lost Patrol," with Victor McLaglen.

University—
Tyrone Power in "Jesse James." 2:50, 6, 9:10. Also "Walt Disney Revue." 2:10, 5:20, 8:30.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
Clark Gable and Claudette Colbert in "It Happened One Night." Also "Fire Over England," with Vivien Leigh, Laurence Olivier, Flora Robson and Raymond Massey. Daily at 2:30 and 7:45.

Tremont—
"The Great Waltz," with Luise Rainer and Fernand Gravet. Also "A Man to Remember." Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

State and Orpheum—
"Stagecoach," with Claire Trevor and John Wayne. Orpheum: 10:35 a. m., 1:30, 4:25, 7:20, 10:20. State: 1, 4, 7, 10. Also "Whispering Enemies," with Jack Holt and Dolores Costello. Orpheum: 9:25 a. m., 12:30, 3:30, 6:15, 9:10. State 11:50 a. m., 2:50, 5:50, 8:55.

Scollay and Modern—
"Wife, Husband and Friend," Scollay: 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:50, 9:45. Modern: 9:10 a. m., 12:20, 3:30, 6:40, 9:50. Also "Tailspin," with Alice Faye and Constance Bennett. Scollay: 11:30 a. m., 2:25, 5:25, 8:20. Modern: 10:50 a. m., 2, 5:10, 8:20.

Coolidge Corner—
"Mr. Moto's Last Warning," featuring Peter Lorre. 1:50, 5, 8:15. Also "Trade Winds," starring Fredric March and Joan Bennett. 3:25, 6:40, 9:55.

Keith Memorial—
"Twelve Crowded Hours," with Richard Dix. 9:35 a. m., 12:20, 3:10, 6, 8:50. Also "Love Affair," starring Irene Dunne and Charles Boyer. 10:45, a. m., 1:35, 4:25, 7:10, 10.

South Station Theater—
"Lands of Inca Memories," "Peaceful Neighbors," latest March of Time. "Spring Fashion Forecast," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Fine Arts—
Sacha Guitry in "Pearls of the Crown." 1:25, 3:20, 5:15, 7:15, 9:15. Also "Ferdinand the Bull." 1:10, 3:05, 5, 7, 9.

Music

Jordan Hall—
Concert by the MacDowell Club Orchestra. Arthur Fiedler, conductor. 8:15.

Somerset Hotel, Louis XIV Room—
Concert by Melville Clark, harp, and Dorothy Clark, novachord. Introduction by William P. McKenzie. 7:45.

Dance

Boston University, Jacob Sleeper Hall—
Lecture-demonstration by Martha Graham on Graham disciplines for dancers preliminary to training in dance-forms.

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on Spanish Art by Mrs. Sayward. 11 a. m.

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the arts column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

Conservation Shakeup Urged

Reorganization of the State Department of Conservation was urged before the Legislative Committee on State Affairs today by various groups interested in extension of recreational and wild-life activities in the Commonwealth.

Appointment of a Commissioner and a five-member Advisory Board was suggested, with actual administration duties vested in a $6,000-a-year Director who would have six $5,000-a-year divisional heads under him.

The divisions would be:

1. Forestry.
2. Parks and recreation.
3. Wild life research and management.
4. Hunting and fishing.
5. Marine fisheries.
6. Conservation law enforcement.

Howard S. Russell, Secretary of the Massachusetts Farm Bureau, and Vice-Chairman of the Massachusetts Conservation Council, told the Committee the Department of Conservation had done much good work in the past 20 years, but that expanding duties and possibilities suggested the need of reorganized approach at this time.

The Committee has two other proposals to hear before a recommendation on change is reported. One proposal comes from a special recess commission appointed last year; the other from the Massachusetts Forest and Parks Association. It is believed both propose a somewhat similar setup with an advisory board and administrative director.

Reorganization Favored By Transcript Creditors

Two-thirds of the creditors of the Boston Transcript Company have approved the plan of reorganization filed last year with the Federal Court, according to an announcement by LaRue Brown, counsel for Elias Field, trustee appointed by the Court.

The plan calls for the addition of $200,000 new capital.

Wages Partly Restored

FALL RIVER, Mass., March 27 (AP)—The Board of Finance announced today that City employees next Oct. 1 would receive a second 5 per cent restoration in salaries that were cut 20 per cent in 1931. The announcement was made in a message with the 1939 budget of $5,828,336.09.

What! No Easter Bunnies?

By a Staff Photographer

—That Bloom in the Spring Tra La!

As the snow melted away at last along Park Drive in the Fenway section of Boston, little Nancy Pierce found these yellow crocuses poking up through the ground today. She makes a pretty picture as she poses with these heralds of spring.

Here and There in the Shops Of the Boston Retail District

By Janet Treat

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

If you know Massachusetts Avenue, then you know George's . . . but if you don't know George's, then you just don't know Massachusetts Avenue! Or something like that, because this is a store that has been on the Avenue for years; and when and if they move (as they have, for expansion purposes) they stay right on the same street so that you find them very easily.

Now you who aren't "in the know" may expect us to start right in now describing some smart new fashions . . . but that's not it this time. Rather we're about to give a dissertation on some perfectly ducky little automobile jacks, some intriguing automobile wrenches, and the last word in the way of a windshield wiper! For this is the sort of thing that men (and women too!) have been dashing into George's for, for lo these many years!

The selection is practically unlimited, and we're constantly amazed that one man can think up so many things to have in one shop. All kinds of little gadgets that make motoring more comfortable, and little remedial items that make the car look (and act) as if it were a bit more new, so that you can use it for an extended six months or so. And automobile horns . . . well do we remember outfitting our first roadster with four of George's horns. One actually mooed, just like a cow! But his horns today reflect the times, or your car. You take your choice.

Now we find that the store also specializes in radios, and distributes the Emerson in particular. Others, too. A cunning one for little Ella's room was decorated with a miniature Charlie McCarthy sitting with his legs crossed in most nonchalant fashion. Another one that sold for much less than ten dollars is the smallest we have ever seen . . . we mean that actually amounted to anything as far as performance is concerned. And another was finished in maple . . . something we don't often see. But maybe we've been looking in the wrong places.

Then too, we understand that they go in for radio repairing in a big way . . . At 171A Massachsetts Avenue, not far from Loew's State Theater.

Quite the cutest, to say nothing of novel . . . Easter trick around town are the little Maison Jeurelle Easter baskets that contain four little blown-glass Easter eggs that are all filled up with nothing less than bath oil. The eggs are in the lovely pastel colors, and surprise, surprise, the base of each one is flattened out so that you can use it as a little bud vase after you have used the oil! And inasmuch as it takes but a few drops of this highly concentrated oil for one tubbing, each egg will provide the wherewithal for about 40 baths. Or more, depending on how luxurious one feels—$3.50 for the basket of four eggs. But you can buy a basket with one egg for $1.50. At Slattery's.

A Regular Monday, Wednesday and Friday Feature

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9	TOWELS
4	FACE CLOTHS
11	HANDKERCHIEFS

When sending your wash order the flat pieces—sheets pillow slips towels etc.—ironed by the laundry it will save you work and costs only a trifle. Laundries advertised in The Christian Science Monitor give this service

EASE YOUR DAY THE LAUNDRY WAY

Aiken Balances Ledger of Trade For New England

Governmental interference in the details of production in small business "is disastrous to the entire industrial structure of our country, and regulation by the Government is no protection for business because it forces upon us bureaucratic methods beyond our control, declared Gov. George D. Aiken of Vermont, who spoke at the first annual conference of the Smaller Business Association of New England, at Hotel Lennox, Saturday night.

When the malpractices of an industry are allowed to get out of hand, Governor Aiken said, the natural demand is for ownership or control by the general public. "That means political ownership or political control in the last analysis. It is our business not to let the evils of our trade get out of hand, because self regulation and fair competition are the safest remedies we have against regimentation."

Balance Sheet

Commenting on the immediate problems of industries throughout New England, Governor Aiken presented such favorable factors as diversification, skill of workmen, quality of products, congenial environment, progressive outlook of business leaders, and the specialized equipment and research employed by the plants, while the unfavorable factors he said include paternalism and old-fashioned traditions which often are detrimental to employee morale, and also poor conditions and obsolete equipment found in many of the older plants.

"However," the speaker pointed out, "New England industry is not decadent. Modernization is our greatest need, and is not too difficult of accomplishment, and is not a fundamental weakness. With a study of modernization and industrial progress as related to plant location, personnel, wage and hour policies, local transportation and taxation, we can chart a course that will result in prosperity of a sound sort for the industries of this region. Through an educational and promotional program, we can advertise to America the economic strength of New England."

In answer to the question now on the lips of small businessmen in New England—"What are we going to do to promote new industry?"—Governor Aiken explained first, that labor conditions in the New England area "are most satisfactory," and that the employer himself is in a far better position to assume this than are any amount of Government decrees. He suggested that the communities live within their means, and that they should stop with a reasonable per capita debt and tax rate, even though it might result in the sacrifice of certain community improvements.

Must Pay Eventually

The Governor added that too many times cities and states have mortgaged their futures by issuing bonds to buy "those things which are nice to have, but which eventually have to be paid for. The more I see of this, the more it appears to me that we are inviting a generation of hardship by our desire for temporary luxury. Not only should community finances be on a sound financial basis, but State and national finances as well."

One of the greatest satisfactions Governor Aiken has had, he said, was that Vermont has lived within its means during the years of its depressions, and has paid a third of its net debt since 1935.

Norway's Crown Prince and Princess Coming to Boston

'Skaugum'

Residence of Norwegian Crown Prince about 15 miles outside of Oslo

Royal Norwegians To Visit Boston At Close of Tour

Crown Prince Olav and Crown Princess Märtha of Norway will come to Boston in July of this year, according to a statement just received by the Norwegian Consul in Boston, Bjarne Ursin. They will arrive on July 2.

Americans of Norwegian birth or descent have for some years cherished the hope that this popular royal pair would visit this country. They are to be in New York for the opening of the Norwegian exhibition at the World's Fair. After being the guests of President Roosevelt at his Hyde Park residence, the royal couple will begin their tour of this country. The principal centers of culture and industry will be visited, as well as those places of special interest to Norwegians for the reason that Norwegian settlers have played a large role in their growth and development.

The trip as planned will take Crown Prince Olav and Crown Princess Märtha across the country and will include a visit to the San Francisco Fair. Their two days' stay in Boston will be at the end of their trip. It is expected that they will arrive in the morning on July 2, and leave the evening of the following day.

Norwegian residents of Greater Boston have held meetings in preparation for this royal visit.

Norway's Crown Prince and Princesses

Right to left, Crown Prince Alav, Crown Princess Märtha, Princess Ragnhild, and Princess Astrid.

Quincy Plumbers Seek Ban Upon Night Work

The Master Plumbers' Association of Quincy, Mass., has started a drive to prevent licensed plumbers regularly employed from doing private work after hours, according to an announcement from William Troup, President.

The campaign received impetus from Mayor Thomas S. Burgin who issued an order forbidding City plumbers to work at night.

Boston Teachers On Unappointed List Ask Raise

A situation in which it is claimed that hundreds of unappointed Boston school teachers receive only $17 a week has been revealed to the Boston School Committee. The disclosure came after Alexander M. Sullivan, business manager of the Boston schools, informed the Committee that Superintendent Arthur L. Gould is planning to fill only 94 of the existing 127 vacancies in the School Department, in the interests of municipal economy.

This would save the city $190,000 in 1939 and help reduce the tax rate, said Mr. Sullivan, in submitting a preliminary statement of his budget. The business manager also told the Committee that because the 127 vacancies of last year had not been filled, the School Department now has a surplus of about $108,000. Superintendent Gould made 161 appointments last year, leaving 221 permanent positions unfilled, said Mr. Sullivan.

The number of pupils in Boston schools, according to the Superintendent, has dropped by 312 in grades 7 to 9; 1,739 in grades 1 to 6; and 3,655 in the city's kindergartens. Therefore, only 94 permanent appointments will be necessary this year, he has estimated.

A series of complaints on behalf of unappointed teachers was contained in a letter received by the Committee from P. J. Lynch of Roslindale. Mr. Lynch declared that while regular teachers are paid on a basis of 52 weeks, unappointed eachers are docked for about 16 weeks of the year—for summer and other vacations, for holidays and days on which the schools close for bad weather—making their salaries average $17 a week.

Cuts in Worcester Costs Demanded; City Help to Pay?

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., March 27—As a result of hundreds of Worcester taxpayers jamming the City Hall corridors and Council chambers last week in a demand on the members of the City Government to chop enough off Mayor William A. Bennett's $14,953,211 budget to eliminate a threatened $6.20 increase in the tax rate, city employees may be asked to accept a "voluntary" reduction in pay for at least one year.

If the tax rate is to be kept at its present figure, $38.60, the Finance Committee must find a way to reduce the budget by $1,650,000.

Common Council adopted a resolution demanding that the Finance Committee prune the budget, and the Board of Aldermen is expected to make a similar request in response to the demands being made by civic, community, and ward organizations.

The Finance Committee has the power to slice the budget, but cannot add to it. Just what that body can do to bring about the demanded cut without impairing the efficiency of various municipal departments will remain a question until it returns the budget to the Mayor. It appears at present that the only way to substantially reduce the budget is through compelling city employees to submit to a "voluntary" reduction in pay for at least one year.

This was debated at the meeting, but no vote was taken on the issue.

Mayor Bennett, in submitting his budget, pointed out that losses in income and corporation taxes, and increases in debt and tax abatement requirements, county and state taxes, and welfare appropriations, added $1,688,652 in "extraordinary commitments" on the city this year, with the result that it was impossible to submit a lower budget without seriously interfering with the normal service to taxpayers.

The Mayor's insistence that the budget can stand no pruning leads to the growing conviction, in view of the widespread public sentiment against an increase in the tax rate, that city employees may be faced with a pay cut similar to the graduated cut put into effect during 1934.

Loyalists Need Aid, Bureau Declares

It is still possible to help those who fought for democracy in Spain, announces the Medical Bureau to Aid Spanish Democracy. Immediate financial assistance will, it is said, provide food and shelter for some of th 400,000 Loyalist refugees pouring into southern France. The French Government has agreed to permit volunteer relief, and the Bureau has assumed full responsibility for 120,000 encamped at Argeles-sur-Mer.

The immediate need is for the bare essentials, but later a program will be developed for rehabilitation in other countries. The Bureau is aiming at the collection of $1,000,000 for refugee relief, prevention of reprisals against the defenders of the Spanish Republic, and prevention of recognition by the United States of the Franco Government. It is reported that in spite of Franco's blockade it is still possible to get supplies through to the victims.

Of the civilians they are hoping to relieve, the directors of the Bureau quote a correspondent's first hand report: "Women and children have had to spend nights in the pouring rain, with no shelter. Tiny tots, who can scarcely walk, struggle along with bundles. Crazy with fear, they have fled before Moors and Italians, and when they arrived at the frontier they are faced with a double line of French troops—the frontier is closed until seven o'clock tomorrow . . . All around me more than 20,000 women and children clamour for food. There is no food. There is no warmth. There is no shelter."

Mohawk Trail Work Is Pushed

(Continued from Page 1)

tinuous fluvial source, is about 40 per cent completed. The largest remaining items of work include the removal of great windrows of river-bottom gravel and rock from the stream bed, where it has been piled beside the newly deepened and relocated channel; building up of the fill in the roadbed from this source, driving the sheet steel piling for the wall, and finally laying the macadam surfacing.

General traffic will be permitted to resume its flow over the remade route as soon as operations reach the point where it will not interfere seriously with the progress of the work. This will probably be early in the summer.

Recently, the work was somewhat hampered by the loosening of the river ice. Great masses of it went roaring downstream, piling up at the curves in the river, only to be loosed and released for other jams.

When the maximum of 260 men were employed this winter during a particularly open period, 34 trucks were kept in operation at the same time. In the stream bed, seven power shovels chugged and churned. Sometimes the work has been continuous for 24-hour periods, employing three shifts of laborers.

Concrete Mixed in Transit

In 30 days, 2,300 feet of the concrete wall was constructed. The wall averages 8½ feet at the base, two feet at the top, and about nine feet in height. Concrete ingredients are "batched" at a plant maintained by the subcontractor, the Whittemore Company, in Charlemont Village, and mixed en route between the plant and the project in large mixers mounted on heavy trucks. The concrete is poured into lumber forms built along the road banks.

With the wall nearly done, the placing of steel piling awaits warm weather and the loosening of the frozen soil. The large flat sheets of steel will be placed against the face of the wall, driven down into the earth for eight or 10 feet with pneumatic hammers, with the top left overlapping the concrete.

The top of the wall is on a level with the high-water mark of the September flood and higher in some places. That flood was the highest ever known in the ravine. Six feet above the wall top will be the level of the road's paving.

Governor Approves Bill To Control Employment

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall gave his approval to a bill which would establish "rigid" State control over private employment offices, so "that no misrepresentation or misuse of services should exist where our citizens seek employment."

The legislative Committee on Mercantile Affairs continued the hearing to give opportunity for Kenneth I. Taylor, Secretary of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, to outline the supervision he feels is requisite.

From the Pulpits

Excerpts from sermons preached yesterday in churches of Boston and vicinity follow:

The Rev. Dr. Russell Henry Stafford in Old South Church:

"Although men cannot become as poor as Jesus was, they can strive to have his spirit. We can quit the mad scramble for things, which is sending mankind to destruction. By putting the real above the seeming, we can join Jesus' company of the ministers of sanity.

"There are dangers to our freedom in possessions. People who have more than their neighbors are granted a special consideration likely to give them an exaggerated idea of their own importance, and souls usually shrink as heads expand. They encounter so much insincere flattery, they are apt to think that everybody has an ax to grind. No cynic can be a normal human being."

The Rev. Dr. Arthur Lee Kinsolving in Trinity Church:

"The cause of Christ still suffers more at the hands of his friends than of his enemies. It is not so much in the impressive massing of the opposition as in the lukewarmness and faintheartedness of his friends to whom he entrusts the world mission of Christianity that retards the coming of the kingdom of God on earth."

The Rev. Dr. Palfrey Perkins in King's Chapel:

"Jesus Christ doesn't sup with many today; not many are there whose doors are open to him. To many people, this man Jesus is irrelevant to our time. The world doesn't know Jesus Christ; it can't know him and still say he is irrelevant. The religion of Jesus can't grow old. In a world of despair, we may cast it aside; when our world is flush, we think we outgrow it, but he has experienced all these before us. Jesus Christ just by passing through this world has ennobled men and renewed their lives."

The Rev. Dr. Harold John Ockenga in Park Street Church:

"We now have in America government taking wealth to care for the poor, instead of aid coming through the church. We are in a new era. There is less of liberty and more of security; less of independence and more of dependence. But there are some things more pressing than the problem of poverty."

Rabbi Beryl D. Cohon in Temple Israel:

Youth the world over has been despoiled by high pressure propagandists, beguiling them with one 'ism' or another. Youth has been an easy prey to this intellectual and moral plague. Youth is idealistic, emotional, anxious to follow some knight in shining armor poised to slay the dragon with one eloquent swoop; but these knights in shining armor turn out to be Mussolinis, Stalins or Hitlers who slay not the dragons but the very ones who follow them in messianic frenzy.

"Fascism, Communism, Socialism, or any other 'ism' that promises to slay the dragon of social misery with one grand formula is a fake and a fraud. They all terminate at the same point eventually; the enslavement of the individual, the denial of the rights and liberties of the individual. All authoritarian systems terminate in tyranny."

Italy Regarded As 'Nazi Colony'

"We don't need colonies. We have Italy."

That is what Nazi tourists who are pouring into Italy on the new, low-rate, government cruise ships are saying, Prof. Joseph A. Leighton, head of the Department of Philosophy at Ohio State University, told ships news reporters today on arrival here on the Excambion.

Professor Leighton has spent much time in Europe in recent years. He has written several books, including one volume on the philosophy of the Germans, which deals with Naziism and Fascism.

"While Hitler and Mussolini are 'good poker players,'" he said, discussing current European developments, "the general feeling in Italy today is that Mussolini is not too keen on the Rome-Berlin axis.

"It is freely predicted in Italy that in the event of a showdown, the Italians will not fight alongside Germans, for they don't like the Nazis.

"Hitler is bending every effort toward keeping the working class in Germany satisfied and loyal to the Nazi government. One way of doing this is providing fine ships for cruising, at as low a cost as $20 the round trip to Italy.

"Young Nazis stepping ashore in Italy are arrogant toward the Italians and make a display of their swastika armbands. They elbow through groups on the streets as though they owned Italy.

"They bring ashore lunches of sausage and bread from the lines and take possession of the finest hotel lobbies in which to eat.

"Their attitude bears out the reports so frequently heard that the Germans say, 'We don't need colonies. We have Italy.'"

Port of Boston Revenue Is Rising

Port of Boston Business

Total customs revenue at the Port of Boston today for the first time since July 1, when the fiscal year started, exceeded the amount collected for the similar period in the previous fiscal year, it was disclosed today by figures prepared for Joseph McGrath, Collector of Customs at Boston.

Collections of duty have consistently increased in the last several weeks, finally overtaking and passing the receipts of the previous year, when the collections last week reached the high level of $464,599.

With the increased movement of wool into Boston, Port officials today forecast that the revenue for this fiscal year will be well ahead of last year, as wool is one of the high tariff revenue-producing commodities at this customs district.

Last week's wool withdrawals from warehouse swelled the duties substantially, and a large shipment of wool came into Port to be put into warehouse which will bring heavy duties into Government coffers when it is withdrawn for consumption.

Port of Boston business for the past week in statistical summary:

Classification	Week Ending March 25, 1939	Year Ago
Imports for consumption	$2,867,328	$1,880,638
Imports for warehouse	795,046	105,348
Withdrawn from warehouse for consumption	686,736	192,867
Duties collected	463,599	255,474
Wool imports (lbs.)	3,554,362	58,204
	Fiscal Year July 1 to Mar. 25	Year Ago
Wool imports (lbs.)	44,416,060	18,434,834
Duties collected	$16,010,902	$15,987,357

Quincy Tax Rate Going Up

Unless substantial increases in Quincy's property valuation are forthcoming during 1939 the city's tax rate will increase approximately $2.35, Nathan G. Nickerson, chairman of the board of assessors, announces. This increase will be due entirely, he said, to an increase in annual payments to the state amounting to $439,270.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 The Boston Hour	Choral music	"Dick Tracy": sketch	Sport reports	"Reading the Comics"
5:15 The Boston Hour	"Sheriff Bob": sketch	"Your Family": drama	Sport reports	Sports reports
5:30 Interviews	"Don Winslow": sketch	"Jack Armstrong"	Sport reports	Sports reports
5:45 Circus sketch	Vaughn De Leath, songs	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Baseball School"	"White Brigade"
6:00 News Service	News Service	News Service	Dinner Concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 "Howie Wing": sk.	Weather: sports	"Spotlight Revue"	Dinner Concert	Italian review
6:30 Sports Rendezvous	Dinner Dance	Studio program	Dinner Concert	Sport comment
6:45 "Rhythm Revue"	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Blanche Calloway's Or.
7:00 Hawaiian music	"Orphans of Divorce":	"Amos 'n' Andy"	Commentator	Dick Stutz' Orchestra
7:15 "Lum and Abner"	dramatization	"Ink Spots"	Jack Fisher's Orch.	"Five Star Final"
7:30 Eddie Cantor, va-	Network program	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger":	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45 riety program	Pine Tree Troubadours	"Dance Time"	dramatic sketch	"Cowboy Caravan"
8:00 "Cavalcade of	'Carson Robison and His	Al Pearce and His Gang:	"Studies in Contrast":	"Cowboy Caravan"
8:15 America": drama	Buckaroos	Carl Hoff's Orchestra	soloists; choir	Lee Grant's Orch.
8:30 Tom Howard and	'Those We Love": dra-	Richard Crooks, tenor;	Local speakers	'Boycott Nazi Germany'
8:45 George Sheldon	matic serial	symphony orchestra	Local speakers	rally, New York
9:00 Theater: Spencer	"Music We Love": Ran-	Phil Spitalny's Orches-	"Listeners' Theater":	Boycott Nazi Germany
9:15 Tracy and Loretta	dolph Joyce, tenor;	tra; D. Thompson	"Juliet Appears Above"	rally, New York
9:30 Young in "A	Louis Katzman and or-	Eddie Duchin's Orch.;	WOR Symphony Orch.	Amateur Hour
9:45 Man's Castle"	chestra	Morton Downey, tenor	WOR Symphony Orch.	Amateur Hour
10:00 Guy Lombardo's Or	"True or False"	Marek Weber's Orch.,	Dick Stabile's Orchestra	Amateur Hour
10:15 Guy Lombardo's Or	"True or False"	soloist; quartet	Dick Stabile's Orchestra	Amateur Hour
10:30 Columbia Work-	National Forum: Frank	Ruby Newman's Orch.	"Pageant of Melody":	Dick Stutz Orchestra
10:45 shop: drama	Murphy, Atty. Gen.	Ruby Newman's Orch.	Atillio Baggiore, tenor:	"The Monitor News"
11:00 Weather: news	News: weather: music	News Service	symphony orchestra	Pete Herman's Orch.
11:15 Sports: music	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Henry Kalis's Orchestra	Julie Wintz' Orchestra
11:30 C. Calloway's Or	"The Music You Want"	Horace Heidt's Orch.	Harry James's Orch.	Blanche Calloway's Or
11:45 C. Calloway's Or	"The Music You Want"	Horace Heidt's Orch.	Sammy Kaye's Orch.	"Day's End"

Tuesday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 "Top o' Morning"	News: Morning Review	Organ: garden talk	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 "Top o' Morning"	"Church in Wildwood"	News comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 "About Us"; music	"Musical Clock"	"George and Dixie"	News Service	
7:45 WEEI News	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Clock"	Morning Watch	
8:00 Forecasts; music	Forecast; Woman Buys	News Service	"Eight Bells"	Musical Timetable
8:15 "Caroline Cabot"	"Musical Clock"	Weather Service	"Musical Almanac"	Musical Timetable
8:30 "Handy Man"	"Swing Serenade"	"Musical Roundup"	Andrew Jacobson's	Musical Timetable
8:45 "Hits and Encores"	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Rhythm Orchestra	Musical Timetable
9:00 "Food Magician"	News: "As You Like It"	Hollywood talk	"Merry-Go-Round"	Farm and Home News
9:15 Bill Elliott	"As You Like It"	Food news	"Merry-Go-Round"; talk	"Charm," talk
9:30 "Joyce Jordan"	"Breakfast Club"	Household talk	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy"
9:45 Bachelor's Children	Hymn recital	"Variations"; music	"Melody Strings"	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Pretty Kitty Kelly	Your Home and Mine	"Central City": drama	"School of the Air"	Studio speaker
10:15 Watt and Marge	"Jane Arden"	"John's Other Wife"	"School of the Air"	Studio speaker
10:30 Ed. O'Connell, songs	Just Plain Bill: sketch	"Just Plain Bill"	"Singing Strings"	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Stepmother"	"Dixieland Band"	Dramatic sketch	"Choir Loft": organ	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Commentator	"Mary Marlin": sketch	"David Harum": sketch	Studio interview	Network speaker
11:15 Scattergood Baines	"Vic and Sade": sketch	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Hillbilly music	"Mind Your Manners"
11:30 Big Sister: sketch	Forecast: music	"Young Widder Brown"	"Keep Fit to Music"	Jean Collins, songs
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Talk, Rev. Stidger	"Road of Life": sketch	"Manhatters": orch.	"Music of Tomorrow"
12:00 Kate Smith speaks	News; time; farm news;	"The Carters": drama	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 "Nancy James"	popular music; stocks	"The O'Neills": sketch	Agricultural talk	Italian program
12:30 Helen Trent: sk.	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam," songs	Italian music program	Music; weather
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour	"Meet Miss Julia"	Italian music program	"Ebony Elephant"
1:00 "The Goldbergs"	Farm and Home Hour	News Service	Women's club news	"The Monitor News"
1:15 "Life Beautiful"	Farm News	"Melody Sweethearts"	Bernie Cummins' Orch	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 "Road of Life"	"The Rambler"; talk	"Don Artiste"	Bernie Cummins' Orch	"Musical Mailbox"
1:45 "This Day Is Ours"	"Those Happy Gilmans"	Marimba Melodies	Garden club	Organ recital
2:00 Serial sketch	"Betty and Bob"	"Musical Roundup"	Concert orchestra	"Classical Album"
2:15 Serial sketch	"Grimm's Daughter"	"Musical Roundup"	Organ recital	"Classical Album"
2:30 "American School	"Valiant Lady": sketch	Household talk	"Treasures in Melody"	Harmony team
2:45 of the Air"	Hymn recital	Concert Internationale	String band	Violin recital
3:00 News Service	Library speaker	"Mary Marlin": sketch	New England Conserva-	Sports reports
3:15 Organ recital	U. S. Army Band	"Ma Perkins": sketch	tory Orchestra	Sports reports
3:30 "Story of the	U. S. Army Band	Pepper Young's Family	"Felix the Cat"	Sports reports
3:45 Song": recital	Weather; news	"The Guiding Light"	Network talk	Sports reports
4:00 Network talk	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife": sk.	Government reports	Sports reports
4:15 Women's sketch	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas"	"Moods in Music"	Sports reports
4:30 C. Hector's Orch	Club Matinee: variety	"Vic and Sade"	Musical Salutes	Sports reports
4:45 C. Hector's Orch	Club Matinee: news	"Girl Alone": sketch	Musical Salutes	Soloist; orchestra
5:00 Boston Hour	"Dance Interlude"	"Dick Tracy": sketch	Sport reports	"Reading the Comics"
5:15 Boston Hour	Network program	"Your Family": sketch	Sport reports	Sports reports
5:30 Interviews	"Don Winslow": sketch	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	Sport reports	Sports reports
5:45 Circus sketch	Vaughn DeLeath, songs	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Singing Chef"	Children's program
6:00 News Service	News Service	News Service	Dinner Concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 "Howie King": sk.	Weather: sports	Sports comment	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Sport comment	Music: "Roundup"	Musical program	Dinner Concert	Sport reports
6:45 "Rhythm Revue"	Lowell Thomas	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	B. Calloway's Orchestra
7:00 "New Voices"	"Easy Aces": sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News comment	Dick Stutz's Orch.
7:15 Hollywood comment	"Mr. Keen": sketch	Vocal Varieties	Jack Fisher's Orchestra	"Five Star Final"
7:30 Helen Menken in	"WBZ Presents"	Dramatized news	"The Green Hornet"	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45 "Second Husband"	Emily Post, talk	"Don't You Believe It"	"The Green Hornet"	Cowboy Caravan, with
8:00 "Big Town": Ed-	"The Inside Story":	Johnny Green's Orch.;	"Little Theater of Mu-	Buck Nation
8:15 ward G. Robinson	drama: interviews	dramatic sketch	sic" concert	Popular music
8:30 Dick Powell; Joan	"Information, Please":	"For Men Only": George	New England Town	"Hour of Music"
8:45 Blondell: music	questions and answers	Jessel: interviews	Meeting: "What Price	"Hour of Music"
9:00 "We, the People"	"Mary and Bob": dra-	Frank Crumit; Julia	New England Milk?"	Variety Hour
9:15 "We, the People"	matic program	Sanderson; quiz	forum	Variety Hour
9:30 Benny Goodman's	"Doc Rockwell's Brain	"Pibber McGee": com-	Benno Rabinoff, violin-	Variety Hour
9:45 Orchestra	Trust": music	edy variety program	ist; concert orchestra	Variety Hour
10:00 "Dr. Christian of	"If I Had the Chance"	Bob Hope; Lupe Velez;	"Curtain Calls": drama-	Network sports
10:15 River's End"	network interviews	soloists; orchestra	tization	Network sports
10:30 Buddy Clark, songs	"Lanny Grey's Rhythm	"Uncle Ezra"	Will McCune's Orchestra	Network sports
10:45 "Viewpoints"	School"; vocalists	"Name the Place"	Will McCune's Orchestra	"The Monitor News"
11:00 Forecasts: news	News: weather: music	News Service	Hockey report	Pete Herman's Orch.
11:15 Sports: music	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Joe Sanders' Orchestra	B. Calloway's Orchestra
11:30 Glen Gray's Orch	"The Music You Want"	Ray Kinney's Orch	Curt Houck's Orchestra	C. Columbus's Orchestra
11:45 Glen Gray's Orch	"The Music You Want"	Ray Kinney's Orch	Curt Houck's Orchestra	C. Columbus's Orchestra

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Tuesday, March 28

1:00	WORL	920kc
1:00	WMEX	1500kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
10:45	WMEX	1500kc

Shortwave

3:30	W1XAL	15.25mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc
6:00	W1XAR	15.13mc

Stations W1XAL-W1XAR

For Tuesday, March 28

(11.79mc-25.4m and 15.13mc-19.8m)

5:00 p. m.—"The Listeners' Post Box."
5:30 p. m.—"Tuesday Social," with Guest of Honor, interview.

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)

7:00 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:30 p. m.—Round Table on American Public Policy. Prof. William Y. Elliott, Harvard.
8:00 p. m.—The Harvard University Series.
8:40 p. m.—Book Review.

(11.73mc-25.6m and 15.13mc-19.8m)

9:15 p. m.—Program for Latin America.

Boston Amusements—Opera, Hollywood Notes, Art

Opera in Retrospect And a Glance Ahead

By L. A. Sloper

Boston's brief opera season closed Saturday night with Verdi's "Rigoletto," with Lawrence Tibbett in the title role, Lily Pons as Gilda, Jan Kiepura as the Duke, and Ezio Pinza as Sparafucile. The large audience was enthusiastic in its approbation.

Friday night Massenet's "Thaïs" was revived, after an absence of a decade or more from Boston boards. The musical interest of "Thaïs" is slight, its dramatic value if possible less. It returns occasionally to the theater as a vehicle for a gifted soprano. In this instance the Metropolitan has brought it back for Marjorie Lawrence, who made her first Boston appearance in it Friday night. Miss Lawrence has had a big success in New York as Thais and as Salome. Unfortunately she seemed to be singing under a handicap on this occasion, and it would therefore be unfair to comment on her abilities from this single hearing.

John Charles Thomas, the Athanaël, used his excellent voice with skill, and if he was unable to do much dramatically with the part, Massenet and his librettist were chiefly to blame for that. The other roles are equally uninteresting, but Armand Tokatyan and Norman Cordon did what they could with Nicias and Palemon, respectively. Mr. Pelletier directed a routine performance.

The Saturday matinée bill was "Tannhäuser," which had the great merit of bringing Mme. Flagstad once more to the stage as Elisabeth. Her singing was again superb. She is one of the phenomena of our time. She is always in the mood, always on the key, her voice sounds more glorious at every hearing, and she has steadily grown as an actress. No performance in which she takes part can be unrewarding. The practice of going to the opera house to hear stars instead of an opera is in general deplorable, but where Mme. Flagstad is involved it is excusable.

On Saturday Mr. Leinsdorf and the orchestra shared the honors with her. The young conductor secured an exceptionally live, sonorous, and supple performance of the score. He is an artist of independent outlook, but his conception of the music is clear and consistent, and the listener is readily persuaded of the justice of his interpretation.

Otherwise the performance was not without noticeable flaws. Mr. Melchior got away to a bad start in the first scene, and thereafter his singing was very uneven. Mme. Thorborg was less happily cast as Venus than in some of her other roles. Mr. Janssen was an unimpressive Wolfram. Nearly everybody except Mme. Flagstad—and not excepting the chorus of pilgrims—had difficulty with pitch. Also, the stage management played too audible a part in the performance.

The season as a whole must be regarded as a success from the popular and the financial viewpoints. The house was sold out for nearly every opera, and the response of the audience was unfailingly cordial and often generous.

Artistically, high points were reached with "Falstaff" and "Tristan," and evidently also with "Meistersinger," which I was unable to hear this year. The revival of "Falstaff" was, of course, the big news. This magnificent score, very difficult to do justice to, had a splendid performance under Mr. Panizza's baton, and with Mr. Tibbett to play the Knight. It served to remind the forgetful that Verdi was both a great musician and a man of the theater.

The vogue of Wagner has tended to throw Verdi into shadow—an unfortunate piece of historical stage lighting. It is not necessary for the musical public to remain divided into hostile camps over these two composers. Each has his individual and his national contribution, and each should be recognized and welcomed. Let us by all means continue to have Wagner, but let us also hear "Otello" and "Falstaff" more frequently.

For the rest, things were faithful to routine. The other revivals, "Louise" and "Thaïs," were not very rewarding. "Bohème," "Lohengrin," "Walküre," "Aïda," "Rigoletto"—not much there in the way of novelty.

The difficulties facing those who would try to bring more novelty into the Boston operatic repertory have been outlined in these columns. They have not changed or been mitigated. The Metropolitan management would like to bring us some of their classical revivals, Gluck's "Orpheus and Eurydice," for example, or something of Monteverdi's which is contemplated for New York next year. No doubt those responsible for the Boston season would like it, too. The question is whether they dare risk the innovation with their guarantors. Yet something of the kind needs to be dared, if the artistic interest of the annual season is to be kept fresh.

Openings

Ruth Draper—At the Plymouth beginning a week's engagement with her character sketches. The program this evening will be "Opening a Bazaar," "In County Kerry," "Three Women and Mr. Clifford," and "In a Church in Italy." Curtain at 8:30.

The Importance of Being Earnest—At the Wilbur. Revival of Oscar Wilde's play with a cast including Estelle Winwood, Clifton Webb, Hope Williams, Helen Trenholme, and A. G. Andrews. Curtain at 8:30.

Sculpture and Paintings

By Dorothy Adlow

Recent sculpture, by George Demetrios, is currently on view in the galleries of Doll and Richards, 138 Newbury Street.

For many years Mr. Demetrios has been showing his sculptures in Boston revealing with each successive interval such progress and changes as he has made in his style. He is not, like some of his contemporaries, occupied with a single approach, for he aims to lend himself to the requirements of function and to the character of the theme. At Doll and Richards there are to be seen heads, reliefs, and fountains, executed in bronze and plaster.

In the portrayals of heads, Mr. Demetrios has invariably chosen interesting models. Some are executed with pronounced surface indications, while others are wrought in a composed and smooth manner. Mr. Demetrios tends towards firmly patterned features when he wishes to express thoughtfulness. He seems at his best when he is less stylized and more occupied with the demands of form and structural design. We have seen enough of his graphic art to know that line fascinates him, and that he is never unaware of its subtle or ornate character. Nevertheless, he is strongest when he is least under its domination. His heads are interesting enough sculpturally to a spectator who is unacquainted with the original models.

There are three fountain sculptures. "Saüna" is a figure of a youth engaged in a ritualistic inundation. Mr. Demetrios has stressed the resilient character of his form as it bends under the pouring water. Two other fountains employ engagingly the forms of fish for design.

A series of reliefs discloses what is apparently a new departure for the ever-searching, resourceful Mr. Demetrios. He has devised a convention in which he collapses forms to a few generalizing flat planes. The reliefs convey a greater illusion of depth and concrete character than they actually possess. They are meant to be integrated with present-day architectural or interior designs. Mr. Demetrios has even selected up-to-date subjects such as "Jitterbugs" and "Peace With Honor." These reliefs give him an imaginative, and humorous outlet, and they throw new light on his talent and his enthusiasms. He is commendably flexible and manages to do a great deal with a medium that is being treated in such limited and conventional fashion hereabouts.

Original celluloids of "Ferdinand the Bull" are also on exhibition at Doll and Richards. Once again we have an opportunity to see what superb craftsmanship is lavished upon the animated cartoon which comes from the studio of Walt Disney. While we do not get the time and sequential element in these separate pictures, we find that many of them are complete pictorially in themselves.

The Arts

For the curious, there has been selected a group of pictures made by the artists who have been chosen by the jury of this State for the American Painting Exhibition at the World's Fair in New York. An interesting and possibly annoying selection, it shows the scope of achievement.

Many artists were naturally disappointed at not being selected. We were disappointed because certain performers of undoubted merit were either overlooked, or failed to submit their works. Nevertheless, there is a good representation at The Arts Gallery, 10 Newbury Street. There are pictures by C. G. Cutler, Ralph Gray, R. H. Bassett, Crawford Livingston, Yvonne Twining, S. Hirota, Helen Dickson, Aldro Hibbard, and Alexis Arapoff. Our painters are, for the most part, landscapists who have responded spiritedly to the outdoors of New England. While most of them have assimilated the full or soft or dense brush stroke of Parisian artists, a few hold to naturalistic vision with utmost determination, and with no small measure of talent.

St. Botolph Club

An exhibition which has a definitely personal interest is on view at present at the St. Botolph Club, 4 Newbury Street. It consists of portraits of members, past and present. The gallery is imposing, for all the portraits have been executed in naturalistic fashion, and it seems there are just so many actual distinguished personages looking down genially upon us. There is in essence a rather good cross-section of the portrait style taught and practiced and recommended in Boston up to very recent years. And while we have reservations as to the actual artistic merit of pictures of such photographic qualification, we cannot ignore skillful craftsmanship and correct and well-wrought representation.

Included is a portrait of Francis Parkman by Frederic P. Vinton; Gino L. Perera by Adelaide Cole Chase; Henry Lefavour by Edmund C. Tarbell; Francis A. Walker by Wilton Lockwood; and William P. Aldrich by John Lavalle. There is an interesting group portrait, "Peace Conference," by Joseph R. DeCamp. An outstanding exhibit is the depiction of Winslow Warren by the most impeccable of naturalistic portrayers in Boston, William M. Paxton. While this painter seems tight and unimaginative in the company of modernistic artists, amidst academicians at the St. Botolph Club he rises as the superlative contributor.

Copley Society

There are being shown at the Copley Society of Boston, 296 Commonwealth Avenue, paintings and drawings by the Rev. Phillips Endicott Osgood, D. D. The pictures are landscape paintings of moderate or miniature size, and drawings with a satirical slant.

In landscape Dr. Osgood records a personal jubilation over the beauty of nature. His brush is not greatly schooled; he understands how to lay on the colors so that they will record masses and spaces and tones in a readable fashion. The method is impressionistic. Dr. Osgood does not even trouble the spectator with a catalogue which will give him a cue to the locations of these sylvan retreats. It is not important, really, to know precisely where they are, for the peculiar inspiration in nature, in sloping hills and angular mountains, in full-grown trees, streams and pastures is of universal occurrence.

Dr. Osgood's drawings are very effective in a quiet, humorous fashion. Most amusing is the portrayal of a section of the second balcony at Symphony Hall, in which ardent listeners are depicted at the base of the plinth which supports the statue of Demosthenes upon whom Dr. Osgood has imparted a knowing smile.

Richard Tucker

Martha Graham

To be seen and heard this evening in the Rhythmic Activities Course at Boston University

'Mutiny of the Elsinore'

The sea—said the skipper's daughter in "Mutiny of the Elsinore"—is a rough place. The English film now at the Trans-Lux sets out to prove that she was right. With a story by Jack London and a crew of capable English actors it records a voyage in an old-fashioned square-rigger with a vigor that approaches brutality.

Pictorially there are some handsome shots of the vessel under full sail, sticking her nose in the rollers or heeling over under the buffeting of a storm. There are beautiful camera studies, taken by men who know their trade, of sailors at work, high in the rigging or on deck. Once or twice sea ditties are introduced with excellent effect.

The narrative, following in Mr. London's footsteps, bears out the title of the picture. The crew is as rough a lot of tars as the screen has seen in several seasons. The Captain is murdered. The First Mate, a hard but upright officer, takes command. The Second Mate, a rascal, sides with the crew. A passenger, who has been introduced mainly for romantic reasons, holds off the mutineers after the Mate is disabled. It is largely a tale of smouldering discontent, open rebellion, and final victory for the forces of law and order, with interludes of lighter nature.

The acting is skillful, and of a kind to heighten the sinister shadings of the plot. Lyn Harding has the most prominent part as the First Mate. Paul Lukas is the passenger, a bit miscast as he tries to apply the brawny rule of the sea. Michael Martin-Harvey as the sea lawyer, forever insisting on his rights, Ben Soutten as the Second Mate, and Clifford Evans as the seaman who takes command of the mutineers, are as unpleasant a trio of rascals as anyone would prefer not to meet. Kathleen Kelly, the skipper's daughter, is the one woman in the cast.

E. F. M.

The Busch Quartet

The Busch Quartet (Adolf Busch, Gosta Andreasson, Karl Doktor, and Herman Busch) gave its first Boston concert yesterday afternoon in Jordan Hall. It was assisted in the Brahms Piano Quintet by Rudolf Serkin. The program opened with Mendelssohn's Quartet in D major from opus 44, and the other number was Beethoven's last Quartet, opus 135, in F major.

The Busch Quartet came heralded by an impressive European reputation. Its leader is known here as soloist, and from his sonata recitals with Mr. Serkin. Both artists have had an enormous success in Boston. The visit of the group, therefore, had been much anticipated.

Expectations were not disappointed. This was chamber music playing of a rare quality. The artists, with remarkable technical gifts, have that unanimity which comes only with a complete artistic meeting of minds, and which transcends tone and precision. Theirs is a musical mutuality.

The choice of the Mendelssohn for opening number was puzzling. It was beautifully done, but it holds scant interest. The material is commonplace and the treatment is obvious. There is little variety, little invention, and the perfect cadences become monotonous.

The contrast of the Beethoven and the Brahms was startling. One had passed into another world of tone. Beethoven's last quartets present many problems to the student, but they undoubtedly sum up his musical credo and point to a future which has not yet been realized. This opus 135 contains less of the Beethovenian defiance, more of his humor, and above all, in the slow movement, more of his tenderness and resignation. This Lento was taken yesterday at a slower tempo than is usual, and, since it never sagged, gained thereby in nobility. Here was a profound utterance of a profound mentality.

The Brahms Quintet, product of the composer's early maturity, brought the program to a stirring conclusion. The vigor of the first and last movements, the charm of the Andante, and the unrestrained humor of the Scherzo had their full values. Indeed the impact of the first Allegro and of the Finale was overwhelming.

The audience, which unfortunately was of only moderate size, applauded with enthusiasm and remained to cheer at the close.

L. A. S.

Art Exhibitions

The Arts, 10 Newbury Street—Paintings by artists of Massachusetts, who are exhibiting at the New York World's Fair. March 28-April 8.

Boston Art Club—Annual members exhibition, paintings and sculpture. Opening March 29.

Boston City Club—Photographs by Herman C. Lythgoe. Through April 3.

Boston Society of Independent Artists, 30 Newbury St.—Annual exhibition of paintings, sculpture, water colors and prints. Through April 9.

Doll & Richards—Exhibition of water colors by Sears Gallagher. Sculpture by George Demetrios. Through April 1. Original Disney water colors of animated cartoon of Ferdinand the Bull.

Federal Art Gallery, 77 Newbury Street—Exhibition by Dorothy Loeb and Blanche Lazzell. March 28-April 15.

Museum of Fine Arts—Special exhibition under auspices of the Boston Institute of Modern Art. "Sources of Modern Painting." Special exhibition Gallery. Through April 9.

Society of Arts and Crafts—Exhibition of craftwork and applied design.

Institute of Modern Art—Exhibition of Modern Painting held by the Museum of Fine Arts. Through April 9.

Twentieth Century Association—Exhibition of water color, California landscapes, still life and flowers by Mary F. Wesselhoeft. Through March 30.

Y. W. C. A.—Exhibition of original work by members of the WPA Federal Art Project. 140 Clarendon Street. Through April 15.

Robert C. Vose Galleries—Recent work by Olive Rush of Santa Fe, New Mexico. Through April 1.

Children's Museum (Jamaica Plain)—Open daily except Mondays from 9 to 5, and Sundays, 2 to 5. Exhibits on Ancient Egypt, Africa, and Asia Minor. Also articles carried in Japanese school bags. Arts and crafts in Scandinavia.

Fogg Museum of Art—Open daily 9 to 5, except Sundays and legal holidays. Loan exhibition: Greco-Buddhist Art of Northern India. Graphic Processes, also Master Drawings. Through March 31.

Germanic Museum — Open week days from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, 10-4, music at 2:45; Sundays, 1-4; music at 2; admission free. Children under eight not admitted. Closed on national holidays.

Boston Art Club, New Gallery—Paintings by the Bay State Artists Guild. Through April 8.

Grace Horne Galleries—Pastels and water colors by Aline Kilham; pictures by Charles Hovey Pepper; paintings by Yovan Rademkobitch. Through April 8.

Guild of Boston Artists—Paintings by Leslie P. Thompson, N. A. Through April 8.

Dance Column in Musical America

A new column, "The Dancer" now regularly occupying space in the pages of Musical America is significant of the growing recognition of dance as a performing art, related to music but distinctive in itself. The column contains critical reviews of New York dance recitals, signed by various initials.

It has always been possible to find news of ballet, particularly of visiting foreign companies, in this magazine, but when we read intelligent, analytical reviews of concerts by such American moderns as Hanya Holm and Anna Sokolow, of the Austrian virtuoso, Kreutzberg, and a new dancer billed as Zahava, as in issue for March 10, we know that dance has obtained a new foothold on public attention.

O'Neill Play Planned

Eugene O'Neill's "Before Breakfast," will be produced by the Community Theater Society at their studio theater in the Lampoon Building, Cambridge, on Wednesday and Thursday evenings at 8.30.

Three parodies will also be presented: "Gloom," by E. Preston, a parody on Chekhov; "Table d'hote Shakespeare;" and "A Theater Guild Production," by John Van Nice, a parody of an O'Neill play. John Perkins has designed and constructed masks for the O'Neill parody and has directed the entire production.

Concert Calendar

George W. Brown Hall—Song recital by Elizabeth Golden. Florence Wild, accompanist. 8:15 March 27.

Jordan Hall—Concert by the MacDowell Club Orchestra. Arthur Fiedler, conductor. 8:15. March 27.

Boston University, Alumni Hall—Concert by the Boston University Orchestra. Soloist: Emanuel Zambelli. Arthur Fiedler, conductor. 8:15. March 28.

Longy School of Music—Open House program. Melville Clark, harp virtuoso, guest soloist. Dorothy Clark, novachord. 1 Follen Street, Cambridge. 8:15. March 28.

Jordan Hall—Concert by the Advanced Students of the New England Conservatory of Music. 8:15. March 28.

Symphony Hall—Second in the series of Youth Concerts. Wheeler Beckett, conductor. 3:30. March 29.

George W. Brown Hall—Pianoforte recital by Lillian Alberta Rosen. 8:15. March 30.

College Club, 40 Commonwealth Avenue—Recital by Wilhelmina Wagner, concert pianist. 8. March 30.

Plays in Prospect

Round the Family Table—At the Majestic, beginning Tuesday afternoon, April 4, and continuing through Sunday evening, April 9. Yiddish comedy, based on radio sketches by N. Stutchkoff, about American-Jewish life. Matinees on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Saturday.

Maurice Evans — At the Shubert, starting April 10, for a fortnight of the uncut version of "Hamlet" and "Henry IV," Part I. "Hamlet" will be given on Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday evenings of each week, and on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons. "Henry IV" will be given on Wednesday and Saturday evenings.

Candida—At the Colonial beginning Monday, April 10 Cornelia Otis Skinner as the heroine of Shaw's play. For the time being Miss Skinner has abandoned the monodrama and will have regular cast of players with her.

Pinocchio—At the Copley, beginning Tuesday, April 11. Federal Theater production done on the large scale with a company of 100, introducing interludes of pantomime, music, circus acts, and vaudeville.

Gilbert and Sullivan—At the Colonial, beginning Monday, April 17. The D'Oyly Carte Company from London with a repertory which in the first week offers "The Mikado" on Monday and Friday evenings, "Trial by Jury" and "The Pirates of Penzance" on Tuesday evening; "Iolanthe" Wednesday afternoon and evening; "Cox and Box" and "Pinafore" Thursday evening, and "The Gondoliers" Saturday matinée and evening. The second week will open with "The Yeomen of the Guard" (April 24) and continue with "Patience" (April 25), "The Mikado" will be given at both performances on April 26, and the bills for the rest of the second week will be "The Gondoliers" (April 27), "Trial by Jury" and the "Pirates" (April 28), and on April 29, "Iolanthe" in the afternoon and "Patience" in the evening.

'Hamlet' Directed By Miss Webster

Margaret Webster became known to American playgoers two seasons ago when they saw in their programs for "King Richard II" that she had directed that Maurice Evans production, and directed it in such a way that she shared honors with the actor. This season on Broadway, she directed Mr. Evans' new Shakespearean productions, the full-length version of "Hamlet" and the first part of "Henry IV," both of which will be given in Boston at the Shubert Theater beginning the week of April 10.

Though English, Miss Webster made her reputation as a director in America. In England, she has been known as a busy actress. Broadway noticed her as a skilful actress last season in "The Sea Gull" with Alfred Lunt and Lynn Fontanne. She is now the Magdalene in "Family Portrait" with Judith Anderson, and directed the play as well.

Her interest in Shakespeare derives more from her heritage as the daughter of Dame May Whitty and Ben Webster of the English stage than from her own experience in the plays. Yet she made her professional debut in "Hamlet," cast as a Gentlewoman in the production of John Barrymore in London. Her appearances in Shakespeare thereafter were mainly in the Old Vic, where Maurice Evans was winning his spurs acting Hamlet and Richard II. From that association grew the idea that some day, somewhere, Mr. Evans would "present" and Miss Webster would "direct."

'Documentary' Films Gaining But Studios Don't Use Word

Scene in Hollywood

By Frank Daugherty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOLLYWOOD, Calif.—There is already some evidence that the documentary film may capture Hollywood without the latter knowing very much about it until the deed has been done. Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer is at present producing several series that fall under the head of documentary films, though the word, to my knowledge, has never been used inside the studio walls.

Just what is a documentary film, anyway? I like Fowler's definition of a document as a "thing . . . or inscription, that furnishes evidence." The documentary film deals with the evidence of the material universe, any or all of it. You pick out something you're interested in, bananas or Bolivar, caviar or clipper ships, and make a film of it.

The happy thing about the documentary is that, because of the factual nature of the material presented, it has been necessary to do some experimenting to make it interesting to an audience. People soon tire of a dry recital of facts, however true they may be. The makers of documentary films have tried to get around this by studying their medium, the film, and making it as interesting as possible per se, regardless of the subject presented. And in more than a few instances this has raised the documentary film to the status of an art, as anyone who remembers the early Flaherty films will acknowledge.

I'd hardly call Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's present documentary films art; but I do say that they are a step in the right direction. John Nesbit's "Passing Parade," a series of informative films, were included among the Academy Awards this year. Carey Wilson, another producer at this studio, is making a film about Mathew Fontaine Maury, who mapped the transoceanic routes, and Mr. Nesbit will shortly make one on Fridtjof Nansen's efforts to take refugees out of Europe. Pete Smith, still being comical in his running dialogue, is getting more and more serious about the nature of his subjects. His "Marine Circus," just released, deals with a Florida oceanarium. He has also completed one on "ham" radio operators in America, of whom he has discovered some 70,000.

Departing from the two reel documentary—this studio, as is well known, has for years been making a series of "Crime Does Not Pay" shorts based on police records—Metro will shortly release a four-reel picture dealing with U. S. Department of Justice records of criminals who have been released from prison after serving their terms. It will be called, "They All Come Out."

End of Double Bill?

Just where the four-reel picture can find its place in a double bill isn't quite clear; but perhaps the studio already sees the end of the double-bill and is making plans accordingly. Certainly there is plenty of room for the documentary two-reeler. Its predecessor, the film displaying a jazz band in full swing, with maybe a violinist or a blues singer augmenting its efforts, has worn out its welcome.

There is some tendency at present in the documentary—and, indeed, in the full length fictional and biographical film—to stress medical achievements and the heroism of practitioners and researchers in this field. And it may be that this tendency will have to run a sort of course before there is any public reaction against it. It is a very easy dramatic subject—as the depiction of human pain is always certain to move an audience very powerfully, as Aristotle knew—but its pitfalls are many, and unwary producers will bog themselves down in it if great care is not taken.

The studio plans 52 of these short films for the coming year, and will doubtless even increase this number if they prove successful.

Drunken Driving Film

A film on drunken driving and its effects, one on the hazards of bank robbing, one on the Molokai leper colony, are now ready for release. Three more Crime Does Not Pay shorts are yet to be made this year. Pete Smith will make two more, Weather Wizards and the Radio Hams already mentioned. John Nesbit's Passing Parade has yet to make "The Story of Alfred Nobel," and "The Story of Dr. Jenner." Ice Antics is the only one of the 10 Miniature one-reelers remaining to be made; and two Fitzpatrick Traveltalks are still on schedule. They are Ancient Egypt, and Imperial Delphi. These indicate something of the scope of the series.

My objection to the American documentary is the stress it puts upon commentators. This may be a natural evolution of the film under sound, but I am inclined to believe that it stems directly from the popularity of the March of Time films, which seldom if ever have any spoken dialogue other than the commentator's remarks. It might do to have the factual films made this way for a while if all the comment turned out as well as that done for this series. It doesn't, however, and there is little doubt of the need for some attempt to get naturalistic dialogue. The difficulty, I suppose, is to get competent actors among the people presented. But it is hard to see how documentaries will reach the status given them in the silent era by Flaherty, Schoedsack and Cooper, Grierson, and Rotha, if they continue to dodge this important problem.

World's Fair Exhibit

Painting by Crawford Livingston

Reproduction of the canvas sent to the Fair in New York, now on exhibition at The Arts, with the work of the other 17 artists chosen.

Amusements

NEW YORK CITY

RAYMOND MASSEY in
ABE LINCOLN IN ILLINOIS
By ROBERT E. SHERWOOD
PLYMOUTH THEATRE, W. 45 St. Clr. 6-9156
Evgs. 8:35. Orch. $3.30; Balcony $2.75 to $1.10
Matinees WED. and SAT. 2:30—$2.75 to $1.10

"Funniest show of the year."—New Yorker
HELLZAPOPPIN
OLSEN & JOHNSON'S Musical Revue
WINTER GARDEN, B'way and 50 St. Evgs. 8:30
Evgs. $1.10-$3.30, ex. Sat., hol. eves and hols.
Mats. Wed., Thurs. and Sat., $1.10 to $2.20
Daily Matinees Easter Week

LAST WEEK IN NEW YORK
PRIOR TO AMERICAN TOUR
MAURICE EVANS presents
HENRY IV (Part 1)
MAURICE EVANS as FALSTAFF
Mady CHRISTIANS • Henry EDWARDS
ST. JAMES, W. 44 St. LAc. 4-4664. Evgs. 8:30

'HOUND of the BASKERVILLES'
Richard GREENE • Basil RATHBONE • Wendy BARRIE
★ GALA REVUE ON THE STAGE ★
Any Day Any Seat 25¢ to 1 p.m. ROXY 7th Av. 50th St. TMEA.

William GAXTON and Victor MOORE
In VINTON FREEDLEY'S musical hit
LEAVE IT TO ME!
with SOPHIE TUCKER
TAMARA MARY MARTIN
By Cole Porter BELLA and SAMUEL SPEWACK
IMPERIAL THEA., W. 45 St. Mats. Wed., Sat.

"Ethel Waters magnificent."—Herald Tribune
GUTHRIE McCLINTIC presents
ETHEL WATERS in
MAMBA'S DAUGHTERS
by DU BOSE and DOROTHY HEYWARD
EMPIRE B'way and 40th St. Evgs. 8:40
MATS. WED. AND SAT. 2:40

"It is all magnificent." Whipple, W. Tel.
ONE FOR THE MONEY
Hilarious New Musical Revue
BOOTH THEA., W. 45th St. Evgs. 8:40
Mats. Wednesday and Saturday, 2:40

"Miss Lillie is the funniest musical comedy star on the stage."—Whipple, World-Tele.
JOHN C. WILSON presents
BEATRICE LILLIE in
SET TO MUSIC
A REVUE by NOEL COWARD
with RICHARD HAYDN
MUSIC BOX, 45th Street West of Broadway
EVGS. 8:40. MATS. THURS. AND SAT. 2:40

Ethel MERMAN Jimmy DURANTE
in New York's No. 1 Musical Hit by McEVOY—FIELDS—SCHWARTZ
STARS IN YOUR EYES
with Tamara TOUMANOVA & RICHARD CARLSON
MAJESTIC Thea., West 44 Street CI. 6-0730
Mats. Wed., Sat. 2:30—$1.10 to $2.75. Evgs. 8:30

"Does for the American scene what Noel Coward did for England in 'Cavalcade.'"—Anderson, Jour.-Amer.
THE AMERICAN WAY
with FREDRIC MARCH (in Person)
CENTER THEATRE — Rockefeller Center
49th Street and 6th Avenue — COlumbus 5-5474
Evgs. 8:40—55c, $1.10, $1.65, $2.20, $2.75, $3.30
Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2.40—55c, $1.10, $1.65, $2.20

"Tallulah Bankhead gives an extraordinarily fine performance."—The Christian Science Monitor
TALLULAH BANKHEAD in
THE LITTLE FOXES
LILLIAN HELLMAN'S Dramatic Triumph
with Patricia COLLINGE and Frank CONROY
NATIONAL Thea., W. 41 Street. PEn. 6-8220
Evgs. 8:35. 55c to $3.30. Mats. Wed. and Sat., 2:35. Extra Matinee Easter Monday, April 10.

BOSTON

STATE LOEW'S ORPHEUM
2—Unusual Features—2
'STAGECOACH'
Claire Trevor • John Wayne
Plus "WHISPERING ENEMIES"
Jack Holt • Dolores Costello

WILBUR—Tonight 8:30 MAT. WED.
CLIFTON WEBB
ESTELLE WINWOOD • HOPE WILLIAMS
THE IMPORTANCE OF BEING EARNEST
SEATS NOW | EVES. 55c, $2.75, tax Inc. Wed. and Sat. Mats. 55c, $1.65

PLYMOUTH — TONIGHT 8:30 — 1 WK. ONLY
THE INCOMPARABLE
RUTH DRAPER
In Her World Famous Original
CHARACTER SKETCHES
Evgs. 55-2.75. Thurs. Mat. 55-1.65. Sat.
SEATS NOW! Mat. 55-2.20 (Inc. tax)

JORDAN HALL Thurs., April 6 8:30 P. M.
Robert Lawrence Weer presents
MACK HARRELL
Baritone
Resvd. Seats $1.65, $1.10, 75c (Tax Inc.)
Box Office Open 10:30 to 5:30 Daily

NOW! METROPOLITAN
CLAUDETTE COLBERT • DON AMECHE
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"IT HAPPENED ONE NIGHT"
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"FIRE OVER ENGLAND"

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LAST WEEK IN PHILADELPHIA
D'OYLY CARTE OPERA COMPANY
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Repertory Mailed Upon Request
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Evgs. 8:15. Matinees Wed. and Sat. at 2:15

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EDDIE DOWLING presents
PAUL VINCENT CARROLL'S COMEDY
The WHITE STEED
JESSICA TANDY GEORGE COULOURIS BARRY FITZGERALD
GOLDEN THEA., W. 45th Street. Evgs. 8:40
55c-$3.30. Mats. Wed. and Sat. at 2:40, 55c-$2.20

Patrick Faced With Serious Problem—Monte Weaver Purchased in Late Deal

Rangers Must Win Tomorrow Or Lose Series to Bruins

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Lester Patrick still had a smile, but it was forced and slightly forlorn as he stared at the fact that his New York Rangers must win four straight hockey games from the Boston Bruins or be counted out of the Stanley Cup play-offs. That situation results from the Bruins' third-straight victory over the New York Blue Shirts at the Boston Garden before 16,981 fans last night by a score of 4 to 1.

The locals left on the two o'clock train this afternoon for New York to play what they hope to be the fourth and final game. Rangers still retain excellent morale, according to Lester Patrick, but it will take more than morale and more than Rangers have displayed to date to hurdle the deficit they now face. If the New Yorkers care for tribute, they are welcome to the doffed hat in recognition of being the best-looking beaten team in years.

What the personable Patrick hoped most to avoid throughout the series again hit the team last night. With the score 3-1 against them halfway through the third period and the Rangers in the midst of a rally, Murray Patrick chopped down Roy Conacher and spent two minutes in durance. While he was off the ice Bill Cowley faked Art Coulter beautifully and dashed the New York hopes under a 4-1 score at 12:02. After that they tried to power the Bruins with five forwards but the steam had escaped and Brimsek was at his best when pressure did come.

Looked Best Offensively

In New York the Bruins won by a score of 2-1, and here Thursday by 3-2, both overtime encounters. Last night the margin was 4-1, and yet the Rangers looked their best in their heaviest defeat. On occasions they really abandoned their defense and headed for that Boston goal seriously. Those occasions produced long sustained thrills in which the Bruins were backed into their own territory and nearly became panic stricken. Why the Rangers have not gambled on their attack before is perplexing—their best defense all season has been their offense.

The Patrick clan checked out of the hotel and headed for its home town immediately after the game. Between now and game time tomorrow night the ex-all-star coach will have to make a decision. He has tried valiantly, but unsuccessfully through three games to beat the Bruins in defensive hockey. Now he has one more chance and whether he will continue to look good in defeat with defensive hockey or open wide the throttle is the question.

The power of the Bruins scoring revealed itself last night. During the first two games the Cowley-Hill-Conacher line carried the goal burden of the Bruins. Last night the "Kraut" line zoomed into action, and Herbie Schmidt, the center, accounted for two goals. Bill Cowley got one, and Gordon Pettinger of the defensive line really broke the Ranger hopes in the first period with a goal at 7:38.

Bauer Covered

Only little Bobby Bauer, a potential scorer in any game, has been unable to collect so much as an assist among the real scoring threats of the team. Bauer has been covered with molasses throughout the series. His opponent, little Dutch Hiller, has proved himself to be the best defensive wing on the ice and never has Bauer been permitted to shake his check for more than a moment or two.

From the beginning of the play-offs Manager Art Ross has warned his players to go out of their way to avoid penalties. That precaution has kept the game within bounds for several times the B's were in the mood to go on the war-path, but the moment such a sign crept up, Ross whipped the belligerently inclined skater out for a cooling rest. When the Bruising Bruins go through three games, two of them overtime, and get only seven penalties, they are tending strictly to their knitting.

The first Boston goal scored by Pettinger resulted from a rush by Getliffe and a pass from Hollett on the side boards at 7:38. As usual in most of the Boston goals Babe Pratt and Ott Heller were on the ice for Rangers. The second came at 25s. of the second session when Schmidt took a pass from Dumart and raced around Pratt to beat Gardiner. Schmidt scored the third at 10.00 of the third period when he broke clear of Pratt behind the Ranger net to come out front and score. The final, scored by Cowley, came in the third period. Rangers' only goal was a long shot from the blue line by Pratt that was deflected into the Boston net by Jack Portland.

Pro Basketball

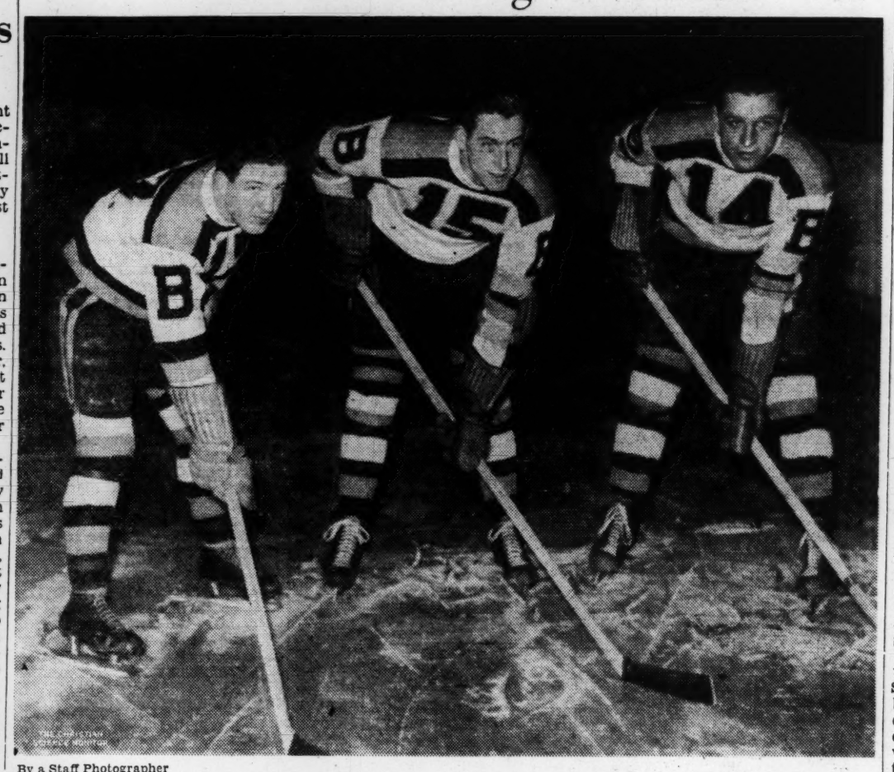
CHICAGO, March 27 (AP)—The New York Yankees, Sheboygan, Wis., Redskins and Harlem Globe Trotters survived first round play yesterday afternoon in the first "World Series" of professional basketball.

The Yankees, paced by John (Honey) Russell, eliminated the House of David five, 40 to 32, after the bearded team had tied the count at 29-all.

Harlem was never extended in defeating Fort Wayne, Ind., 41 to 33, having little difficulty maintaining a lead from the start.

Sheboygan's victim was the Illinois Grads, composed of former cage stars at University of Illinois. The final score was 47-29.

Break Into Scoring for Bruins



By a Staff Photographer

Kitchener Kids or Sauerkraut Line of Bobby Bauer, Milt Schmidt and Woody Dumart, left to right, broke into the scoring last night against Rangers when Schmidt tallied twice. They had been held scoreless in the first two play-off games.

Outlaw Missed the Boat But Is Back Once More

By Edwin Rumill
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BRADENTON, Fla., March 27—Two years ago, when the Cincinnati Reds were trying to build their second division club into a flag contender in the National League, they purchased a young infielder from Nashville who answered to the name of Jimmy Outlaw. The boy had batted a neat .330 in the Southern Association and was brought up by the parent outfit to give Lew Riggs a battle for third base. Jim had hit .300 or better every season since his arrival in professional baseball.

But as a ball player would say, he missed the boat. Although the Nashville graduate stood up fairly well against pitching in the Grapefruit League, his fielding left much to be desired. One of the chief reasons for his failure to make the grade was a pair of small hands. Rarely does an infielder stay in the big leagues unless he has those long fingers to snare tricky hops and line drives. The Cincinnati club felt that Outlaw was wasting his time at third, and shipped him to Syracuse in the International League with instructions to play the outfield.

Shift Saved Career

The shift probably saved Outlaw's career in baseball. As a fair infielder he might have lingered forever in the minors and eventually tired of touring in busses. But almost overnight he attracted attention by his hitting and outfielding. By the fall of 1938 he was the leading center fielder in the International League and played that position in the annual all-star game conducted by that circuit. As the International is now considered the outstanding Double A organization in the minors, Outlaw was quickly tagged the best center gardener below the majors. He batted .339 for the Chiefs, as Syracuse is called, and caught everything in the field he could get his hands on.

Outlaw is not walking into the softest spot in the majors. Under Casey Stengel, the cagey skipper of the Boston Bees, Jimmy is trying for the center field berth left open by the departure of Vince Di Maggio to Kansas City. Although a weak brother at the plate, the boy from the Pacific coast could go and get them in the field, something that is necessary in an outfielder at the Bee Hive. And his arm was one of the strongest in baseball. Despite the realization that Vince broke the strikeout record last year, the Hub liked the way he choked off opposing rallies with his brilliant defensive work. Outlaw, if he beats out Johnny Dickshot to the berth formerly held by "Di Mag," will be criticized more for fielding lapses than for failure at the plate. Boston has been educated to center fielders who can roam deep.

Hit Much Better

But Outlaw is not fighting this battle alone. There are plenty of fans and critics around the Bradenton Fair Grounds on Ninth Street who predict that Jimmy will outhit Di Maggio by 100 points in the National League and give a good exhibition in the field. Since the early days of spring training here, Outlaw has been coached by Stengel and Johnny Cooney. Casey was a better-than-average defensive outfielder in his day and Cooney is still one of the best. The manager predicted some time back that Johnny would iron out the rookie's chief fault—coming in for short flies or low line drives. And there is a noticeable improvement.

"If there is anything else wrong with Outlaw's fielding, Cooney will fix it in less than 30 days," Stengel told me at a recent practice session. "That Johnny is a wonder. For a few games he is still the greatest defensive outfielder in the league. It's a great feeling to have a fellow like him around when you're looking for a new center fielder. If anything happens to keep Outlaw or Dickshot out of there, I can still fall back on old John, and not be too badly off, at that."

If Outlaw eventually clinches the spot, Stengel will use him close to the top of the batting order because of his speed. Perhaps in the second or third slot. But if Dickshot wins the battle, Casey will undoubtedly plant the former Pirate lower in the order.

Events This Week

Monday, March 27
Amateur Boxing at Arena this evening.

Tuesday, March 28
Basketball at Garden in evening.

Wednesday, March 29
Ice skating at Arena in afternoon.

Thursday, March 30
Ice skating at Arena in afternoon. Commonwealth Figure Skating Club in evening.
Garden ice held for Stanley Cup play-offs game.

Friday, March 31
Ice skating at Arena in afternoon.
Ice Carnival, "Let's Go," presented by the Skating Club of Boston, at Garden in evening.

Saturday, April 1
Ice Carnival, "Let's Go," presented by the Skating Club of Boston at Garden in afternoon and evening.

Sunday, April 2
Garden ice held for Stanley Cup play-off game.

Grove to Start This Wednesday

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Sarasota, Fla., March 27

Manager Joe Cronin of the Red Sox announced today before leaving with the team on its two-day trip to Arcadia and Sebring that Lefty Grove would make his first appearance of the training season when the Sox play the Cincinnati Reds here on Wednesday.

Grove will start the game, Cronin said, and will pitch three or four innings. The veteran southpaw is making a comeback after his arm failed him at mid-season a year ago.

Olympics Point For Games With St. Jerome Six

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Having successfully defended their record of not having lost an exhibition series this season by splitting two games with the Montreal Concordias over the week end, the Boston Olympics are looking ahead to their coming contests next Saturday and Sunday with the Montreal St. Jerome six.

The Canadian aggregation is intermediate champion of Quebec for this season, and is currently engaged in the play-downs for the Allan Cup with the Montreal Royals. It is the only intermediate sextet which has entered the Allan Cup competition in the past two years, but it is not expected to survive the competition with the Royals.

Coach Hago Harrington of the Olympics was pleased following the 4-1 victory Saturday night, especially since the locals had dropped the opener 5-3 Friday. He plans three stiff work-outs on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, during which he will look over several Junior Olympics who may make the grade to the Seniors.

The Concordias, who finished third to the Royals in the Quebec Senior League, looked like world-beaters for the first half of Friday's game, but they bogged down considerably thereafter. Possibly it was because of lack of practice after their season closed in Canada.

Ted Frazier, the Stoneham stonewall, had two exceptionally good nights, although it is hard to recall just when he last had a poor one. In the first game he kept the Canadians' score from mounting into double figures, and in the second he amazed them with his almost perfect work.

♪ ♪ ♪

Because of the ice carnival at the Garden, Saturday's game will be played at the Arena . . . Sunday's will be played at the Garden in the afternoon, unless the Bruins-Rangers battle goes seven games . . . Concordias arrived without three of their star players . . . A first impression of the Canadians even without those three players was that the Royals must be pretty good.

The Olympics had to don red jerseys for the two games . . . The uniforms of both teams were too hard to distinguish on the ice . . . Lionel Bouvrette, the Concordias' goalie, was no slow-poke around his net . . . Dick Lewis seems to get better every game . . . With his backchecking, Gerry Desrosiers' stickhandling, and Cliff Thompson's ability to set up plays, this line has great potentialities.

♪ ♪ ♪

Ernie Garron, former Junior, had his first Senior action Saturday, and Hago plans to use him again this week end . . . John Fitzgerald, right wing for the youngsters, will get a try-out in practice and may be used at right wing on the O's third line against St. Jerome . . . A word about the officiating — it could have been better . . . Four penalties were called on the Olympics as against 12 on the visitors . . . The officials' mistakes were glaring.

British Football

LONDON, March 27 (AP)—Results of football games played Saturday follows:

English Cup—Semifinals
Wolverhampton Wanderers 5, Grimsby Town 0 (at Manchester).
Portsmouth 2, Huddersfield Town 1 (at London).

Scottish Cup—Semifinals
Aberdeen 1, Motherwell 1 (at Glasgow).
Hiberians 10, Clyde 1 (at Edinburgh).

Red Sox Cutting Down Squad As Homeward Trip Approaches

BULLETIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SARASOTA, Fla., March 27—The Red Sox released Wilfrid Lefebvre on option to Louisville today.

The Red Sox also announced this morning the purchase of Monte Weaver, veteran righthander of the Washington Senators, for $5,000.

SARASOTA, Fla., March 27—The Red Sox left today on the one and only overtime night trip of their Florida training season. After playing the Louisville Colonels in Arcadia this afternoon, the team was to proceed to Sebring, where the Newark Bears will be engaged tomorrow.

The bulk of the work against these minor league teams will be done by the reserve players, several of whom will be released on option to Louisville at the end of the week, when the Red Sox break camp and head for the North. Outfielders Stanley Spence and Chet Morgan and Pitchers Bill Sayles and Wayman Kerksieck probably will be sent to the new Red Sox AA farm club.

There will be several major thrills this week for the Red Sox, chief of which will be Lefty Grove's first appearance in a game, scheduled when the Sox return from Sebring. Grove has twice pitched batting practice and each time had a lot on the ball. He is as far along in his development as he was a year ago this time.

Will Test Arm

Last spring Grove got into four games before the season opened, and he probably will test his arm as many times this year before the Red Sox start their American League campaign in New York April 18. He is in excellent spirits and good physical condition.

Cutting down the squad at the end of the week will provide a thrill for some. About the only problem that bothered Manager Joe Cronin in this respect was choosing between Charlie Wagner and Wilfrid Lefebvre, young hurlers who might be better off in the minors, where they would get constant work. The make-up of the Red Sox squad when the season opens probably will include five outfielders, six infielders, three catchers, and either 10 or 11 pitchers.

Another thrill will be breaking camp Thursday night, after the game here with Louisville. It has been a pleasant and successful training season, but the players are eager for the league race to start. Playing for fun on Florida's sandy fields quickly becomes tiresome.

James With Reds

The trip home to Boston will require two weeks. On the way a two-day stop will be made in Atlanta. Ten games in succession are to be played with the Cincinnati Reds, and the competition with such a strong rival should do the Red Sox a lot of good. The Reds have a pitching staff about on par with the best in the American League.

Fabian Gaffke, who had spells after being struck on the jaw by Dick Errickson's fast ball in a Bees-Red Sox game, is in top condition once again . . . He is sure of a job because he is the only right-handed hitting outfielder on the squad besides Joe Vosmik . . . Bill McKechnie thinks Ted Williams is going to be a standout this season . . . Paul Waner likes the pitching of Woodrow Rich. Red Sox youngster who has been winning headlines.

Browns Lose and Phils Win In Grapefruit League Games

NEW YORK, March 27 (AP)—At this point in the baseball training season everybody is usually trying to prove something, or somebody prove everything, by the goings-on in the grapefruit grind. It's good, clean but futile fun.

The St. Louis Browns, who still are setting the pace in the exhibition exercises, can be beaten and were yesterday for the first time in 11 games. The Philadelphia Phillies can win and did, twice, over the week end after failing the first 10 tries. In other words, anything can happen.

No difficult deduction is required, however, to determine that the hitters have caught up with the pitchers. In 58 games last week there were only three shutouts and fewer than a dozen contests in which less than 10 runs were scored. Indeed there was one amazing version of a baseball game in which home plate was crossed 25 times (with the Phils losing by one run if you haven't guessed).

Home Run Makers

A census would be needed to list the home run makers and there are whole teams sporting batting averages above the charmed .300 mark. But just for the record these samplings of the week's hitting splendor should be noted:

Dolph Camilli of the Brooklyn Dodgers hit three homers in one game against the Cards and added two others during the week. Joe Di Maggio, who never had hit for the circuit in spring training before, collected three in two days, and other New York Yankees added three more.

The high team mark for one game was five by the Brooklyn Dodgers against the Cincinnati Reds, but the Chicago Cubs were a close second with four against their city rivals, the White Sox. Joe Marty collected two of these. Harlond Clift of the Browns also had two in one game.

Rookie Shades All

All these well-known sluggers were shaded by a rookie, Hal Reiser of the Dodgers. He appeared in three games and got eight hits, including two homers in one contest, in eight official times at bat. He bragged, "I can hit any right-hander living," and none of seven pitchers he has faced has got him out yet.

Although the Browns maintained their clutch on first place in the looney league standings, the best ride of the week was given by old Connie Mack's young Philadelphia Athletics, who won all their six games and handed the haughty New York Giants their only two setbacks of the spring.

The Yankees also began to take their trade a little more seriously and won six out of seven starts. On the other hand the Cincinnati Reds, who were just about to be voted the National League pennant without flipping for it, were beaten three times in a row and won just twice. This wasn't the worst record of the week, as the Bees dropped four out of six, but it temporarily stalled the Rhinelanders' bandwagon.

Team Standings

	Intra-League Won	Intra-League Lost	Inter-League Won	Inter-League Lost	Total Won	Total Lost
St. Louis Browns	0	0	6	0	9	1
Washington Senators	2	1	0	0	4	1
New York Giants	0	0	4	2	7	2
Philadelphia Athletics	1	1	2	2	7	3
Chicago Cubs	3	1	2	1	6	3
New York Yankees	0	0	6	5	10	5
Boston Red Sox	0	0	4	5	7	5
St. Louis Cardinals	2	0	6	4	8	6
Chicago White Sox	0	1	2	2	5	4
Brooklyn Dodgers	1	3	2	2	6	5
Cincinnati Reds	4	3	3	2	7	5
Detroit Tigers	1	2	3	3	4	5
Cleveland Indians	1	1	0	2	4	7
Boston Bees	1	3	2	3	3	6
Pittsburgh Pirates	1	3	0	1	2	6
Philadelphia Phillies	0	1	0	6	2	8

Satirev Wins Class A Polo

Final results of the season's play in the Commonwealth Indoor Polo League reveal that Satirev, with three official victories and no defeats, leads the Class A listing by a close margin over the Ramblers' record of three wins and one defeat.

Both teams have been juggling for the top perch, and although Ramblers defeated Satirev in an unofficial game, the league game played March 13 ended in a 12-6 defeat for Ramblers.

In the Class B series, Artillery took the lead position with four straight victories, as compared with Calvary's three victories and one defeat. Blue Hill won the Class C competition by a wide margin over its nearest opponent Battery "A." The final results in the three classes are as follows:

Class A	Won	Lost	P.C.
Satirev	3	0	1.000
Ramblers	3	1	.750
Harvard	1	2	.333
Danvers	1	3	.250
Harvard Jayvees	0	2	.000
Class B			
Artillery	4	0	1.000
Cavalry	3	1	.750
Blue Jays	1	2	.333
Fairview	1	2	.333
Mayfair	0	4	.000
Class C			
Blue Hill	4	0	1.000
Battery A	2	2	.500
Harvard Freshmen	2	2	.500
Newport*	1	2	.333
Cossacks	0	3	.000

*Newport and Cossacks tied in their last official game.

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Yale opened the national intercollegiate championships Saturday night by defeating Norwich 15-6 in New York. Army defeated Princeton 20-6, and Pennsylvania Military Academy scored over Cornell 19-4.

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Harvard Varsity bowed to a superior Ridgewood trio at Newark by a 10-6 score.

Local Grapefruit Week-End Results

TAMPA, Fla., March 27 (AP)—Paul Derringer pitched for four innings in his first exhibition game of the season yesterday and limited the Boston Red Sox to three hits as the Cincinnati Reds won, 9 to 5. The Reds clouted Elden Auker and Rookie Wilfrid Lefebvre for 16 safeties. Paul Campbell and Bobby Doerr hit homers for the Sox.

♪ ♪ ♪

SARASOTA, Fla., March 27 (AP)—Jim Tabor, rookie third baseman of the Boston Red Sox, was the big noise Saturday as the Sox second stringers defeated Newark, of the International League, 5 to 0. Tabor cleared the bases with a triple in the fifth, and drove in his fourth run with a double in the seventh.

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CLEARWATER, Fla., March 27 (AP)—Bunching six runs in the second inning and five more in the eighth, the Boston Bees stung the Brooklyn Dodgers 13 to 6 to retaliate for Saturday's clumsy defeat.

Rookie Ralph Hodgin hit a perfect four for four and Rookie Eddie Miller, the promising shortstop, clouted a 400-foot home run with a man on base.

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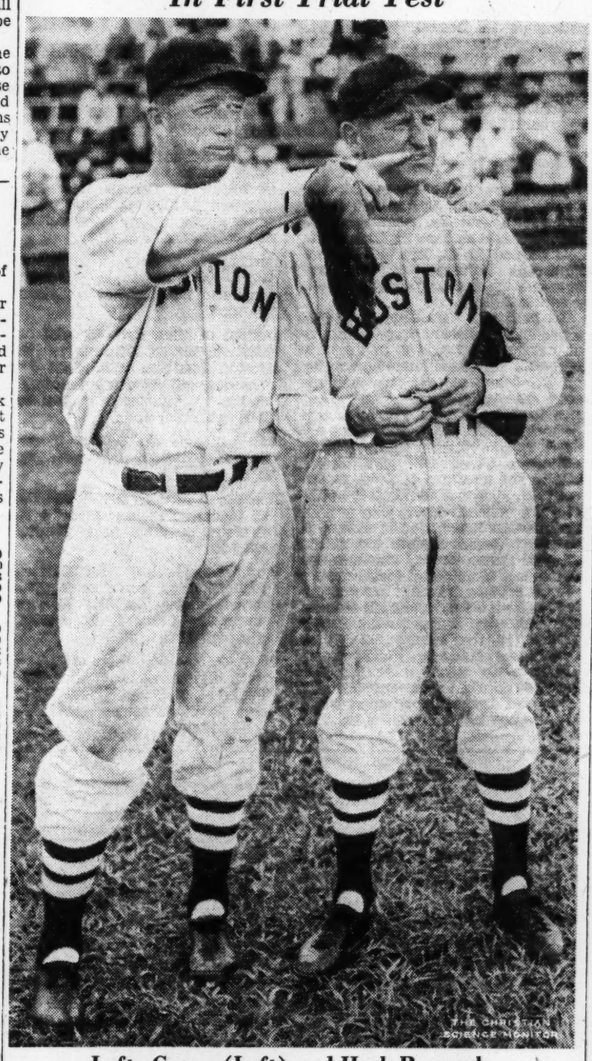
BRADENTON, Fla., March 27 (AP)—Tom Early's wildness in the tenth inning gave the Brooklyn Dodgers a 9 to 8 victory over the Boston Bees Saturday. After scoring three runs in the ninth to tie the count, the Dodgers made their winning counter when Early walked pinch hitter Gene Moore with the bases full.

Williams Squash Captain

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass. (AP)—The election of James H. Stanton, of Wayne, Ill., President of the Williams College class of 1940 for the past three years, as captain of the college's 1940 squash team has been announced.

In First Trial Test



Lefty Grove (Left) and Herb Pennock

The veteran lefthander of the Red Sox, who has done nothing but pitch to batters in practice, will take a turn on the mound Wednesday afternoon and give his arm a real trial.

Sporting Around the Hub

Bruins Guarantee 2,000 Seats

The Bruins management announces it guarantees public sale of a minimum of 2,000 reserved seats for any future play-off games to be played in Boston and that these tickets will go on sale at 9 a. m. of the morning of each game at the Garden.

For the next play-off game, season ticket holders must pick up their tickets between Tuesday, March 28 at 9 a. m., and Wednesday, March 29 at 8 p. m. Mail or telephone reservations will not be accepted, and tickets will be available only at the Garden. Upper balcony seats and 2,000 admission tickets will go on sale on the morning of the game, with the upper balcony doors being opened at 5 p. m. the night of the game.

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Girls' softball will be played at Boston Garden, General Manager Walter Brown has announced. Two games will be played each week, with the local team being formed from girls of Greater Boston. The "Olympets," as they will be called, will be managed by Howie McHugh, presently of the Olympics, and the team will be run in much the same maner as the local ice sextet. Girls around Boston interested in playing will be given a tryout.

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The fourth annual New England Boys' Clubs swimming and basketball championships will be held this week end under the auspices of the Boys' Clubs of Boston. The swimming events, with outstanding high school and college stars competing, will be held in the Harvard Pool, Cambridge, Saturday. In basketball, 16 of the leading teams of Maine, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island will begin elimination games at the Eben D. Jordan Memorial Gymnasium, Charlestown, Friday evening, with the final game scheduled for Sunday afternoon.

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Harvard's quartet of swimmers who went to the National Collegiate A. A. championships at Ann Arbor, Mich., over the week end, returned with places in three events. Capt. Rusty Greenhood took fourth in both the high and low dives, while Eric Cutler, next year's captain, placed second in the 1,500-meter event. In the 220, Jim Cutler was sixth.

♪ ♪ ♪

Entries for the 16th annual Boys' Clubs of Boston amateur basketball tournament must be received before April 3, as the affair is scheduled to get under way on that date. Meanwhile, the semifinals of 11th annual Boston Amateur Basketball Commission play-offs will be held Tuesday evening at the Williams Municipal Building on Shawmut Avenue.

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The Boston Y's medley relay team, anchored by Bill Runge, won the State championship in the record time of 3m. 15s. at Gardner Saturday. Bernard Kelley, of Greenwood Memorial, won the N. E. A. A. A. U. indoor low board diving title, while Theodore Dzikiewicz of the Worcester Boys' Club won the New England junior 500-yard freestyle championship.

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One of the feature numbers of "Let's Go," the Skating Club of Boston's annual ice carnival which will be presented at the Garden next Friday and Saturday, is the "World's Fair Ballet," a modernistic number in which the girls will be costumed in the Fair colors of blue and flame and will skate to Ravel's "Valse." Mary Jane Halsted of Toronto will perform the solo.

College Gymnastics

At West Point: Army 40, Penn State 14.

GOING TO A MOVIE TONIGHT?

If you want to know what's on the movie bill-of-fare, consult the advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor. Perhaps your favorite star is playing in a current attraction — or maybe there's some other feature of interest being shown locally. The advertisements also bring you news of concerts, recitals, and plays. Make a habit of referring to them.

Three Straight for Boston Sextet; Montreal Out—Vaulter and Miler in Spotlight

Bruins Beat Rangers Again; Detroit Defeats Canadiens

By the Associated Press

On the theory that there's nothing like a good rest to prepare a hockey team for a tough series, some of the prophets of the ice game already are picking the Boston Bruins and Toronto Maple Leafs to fight it out for the Stanley Cup in this year's final National Hockey League play-off series.

The Bruins have to win one more game from the New York Rangers to reach the final, but on the basis of light night's 4-1 triumph they should do that without much trouble. Toronto must get past its semifinal series with the Detroit Red Wings, starting Tuesday at Toronto.

Leafs In Two-Straight

There the rest angle first comes in. The Leafs, who polished off the New York Americans in two-straight games, should be a lot fresher than the Red Wings, who had to go overtime last night to gain a 1-0 victory over the Montreal Canadiens in the final of their preliminary round.

Carrying it a little further, if the Bruins manage to make it four-straight over the Rangers tomorrow they should be in better shape to start the finals. They must be a trifle weary now although in last night's performance they didn't look like a team that had gone through two strenuous overtime games a few days before.

The largest crowd in Boston's hockey history, 16,981, saw the league champions get off to a flying start on Gordie Pettinger's first-period goal and come through easily. The Rangers seemed to be trying too hard.

Two For Schmidt

Milt Schmidt drove home two tallies for Boston and Bill Cowley the last while the only Ranger score came on a blue-line shot by Babe Pratt, which caromed off Jack Portland's stick. Although the game was strenuous, only three penalties were handed out, all to the Rangers.

The Red Wings had a rather difficult road into the semifinals as the Canadiens played in the final more like the team that won the series opener 2-0 than the one which took a 7-3 beating in the second clash.

Goalies Claude Burke of Montreal and Tiny Thompson of Detroit took the stellar roles in three rather cautious periods. In the extra session Johnny Gagnon drew a tripping penalty and the Red Wings made that their opportunity to win. Marty Barry camped in front of the net and took a double pass from Herb Lewis and Charley Conacher for the only goal at 7m. 44s.

Week-End Sports Winners

Wide World

Mary Whittemore of Boston, who captured the United States women's badminton championship at New York, and Dick Durrance of Dartmouth, who won the national amateur four-way meet and the title of best all-around amateur skier at Sun Valley, Idaho.

Meadows and Fenske Appear As 1940 Olympic Candidates

CHICAGO, March 27 (AP)—Scouts for the 1940 Olympics can put down the names of pole vaulter Earle Meadows and miler Charles (Chuck) Fenske as outstanding possibilities for the U. S. team next year.

These two athletes hogged the spotlight Saturday night in the third annual Chicago relays, last major event of the indoor season.

Meadows, spindle-legged former Southern California star, cleared the bar at 14ft. 6¼in. for a new indoor mark. This gives him almost a monopoly on vault honors since he and Bill Sefton, another ex-Trojan track luminary, are co-holders of the outdoor record at 14ft. 11in. Meadows also won the event in the 1936 Olympics at Berlin with a mark of 14ft. 3¼in.

Record Set in 1937

Meadows' performance Saturday night eclipsed by an eighth of an inch the record-breaking vault of Cornelius Warmerdam of San Francisco earlier this season. The recognized indoor mark is held by George Varoff, former University of Oregon athlete, at 14ft. 4⅞in., set in 1937.

Fenske's driving finish in the Bankers' mile gave him his second straight victory over Glenn Cunningham, the Kansas veteran. Cunningham trailed Fenske until midway of the last lap before passing both Fenske and John Munski, University of Missouri boy who was setting the pace. But Fenske, who was graduated from the University of Wisconsin last year, moved up with the Kansan and pushed ahead by a scant six inches just before they reached the tape. The time was 4m. 12.8s., much slower than the best previous mark of either runner.

Pleasing Race

John Borican's much publicized try for a new 1,000-yard record was a spectator-pleasing race, but the Elberon, N. J., Negro was five seconds short of a new mark for the distance. Much closer to record time was Charley Beetham of New York, who made the 600-yard run in 1m. 11.2s. 1s. off the record held by Jimmy Herbert, the New Yorker, who finished fourth.

Allen Tolmich of Detroit again dominated high hurdles competition, winning the 40, 50 and 60-yard races, equalling his own indoor record in the two latter events. In the 40-yard high hurdles he broke a 29-year-old record of 5.4s. by .3s.

Wilbur Greer, Michigan State flash, was almost as consistent in in the dashes, winning the 40 and 50-yard dashes. Perrin Walker of College Park, Ga., finished a step ahead of him in the 55-yard dash.

Providence, Cleveland Win

By the Associated Press

The Providence Reds, who came through the 1938 play-offs to win the International-American Hockey League championship after a rather ordinary season, may again turn out to be the surprise team of the post-season series.

The Reds, victorious over the Syracuse Stars, have qualified to meet the Cleveland Barons, conquerors of the Springfield Indians, in the semifinal round. The winner will take on the survivor of the longer struggle between Philadelphia and Hershey, in the final for the title.

Visiting Team Wins

Providence accepted the upset role last night by winning the decisive first-round game, 3-2, on the Syracuse rink. It was the first time during the current play-offs that a visiting team had won. Trailing until the middle of the third period, the Reds put on a brilliant finishing performance. There was less than six minutes to go when Ron Hudson gave them a 2-2 tie, and less than half of that when Wilson drove in the winning score.

Johnny Shewchuk made the first of the Reds' three last-period goals while Jack Marble and Murray Armstrong scored for Syracuse. The Providence hero, however, wasn't any of these sharpshooters, but Bill Beveridge, the veteran sub goalie who continued to do a great job of filling Nick Damore's shoes.

The Cleveland-Providence semifinal should be especially interesting because of the brother-against-brother angle, turning up for the first time in the play-offs. The Reds are coached by Bunny Cook and the Barons by his older brother, Bill.

Two Shutouts

Bill Cook apparently took a leaf from Bunny's book to beat Springfield in two-straight shutouts after the Barons had been blanked themselves in the opener. The Reds' 1938 triumph was due mainly to their defensive strength. The Barons showed plenty of that, as well as a scoring punch as they beat the Indians, 3-0, in the decisive game Saturday with Phil Hergesheimer, league-leading goal getter, scoring twice.

Philadelphia, with Goalie Bert Gardiner returning from his pinch-hitting job with the New York Rangers, beat Hershey, 2-1, in overtime Saturday to take the lead in the series between the divisional champs. Cliff Barton made the winning goal in the eighth minute of sudden-death play. It was the Ramblers' second victory in the three-of-five series but unless they can break the home-ice advantage, Hershey's Bears likely will even the count at Hershey tomorrow.

Dave Freeman Wins National Badminton Title

NEW YORK, March 27 (AP)—Dave Freeman of Pasadena, Calif., and Mary Whittemore of Boston, captured the men's and women's National Badminton Singles Championships Saturday night in the windup of the three-day tournament at the 165th Regiment Armory.

Freeman, National Junior Tennis Champion, overwhelmed Walter Kramer of Detroit who had dominated the sport since the National Badminton Tournament was begun three years ago. The scores were 15—9, 15—4.

Miss Whittemore ascended to the women's title by beating Helen Gibson of Westport, Conn., 11—1, 2—11, 11—4. Miss Gibson had eliminated Mrs. Del Barkhuff of Seattle, the two times women's singles queen, in the semifinals Friday night.

Freeman used a baffling change of pace to conquer Kramer. More than a match at the defending champion's vaunted smashing game, the 18-year-old Californian elected to make soft returns in most of the volleys and was able to take a commanding edge.

A soft ball game also befuddled Miss Gibson, despite her edge in tournament experience, and it was only poor fortune on her sideline shots in the second set which kept Miss Whittemore from achieving her triumph more quickly.

The veterans doubles laurels were claimed by the Westport-Boston duo of L. R. Gustavson and C. R. Hutchinson, who defeated G. A. McCook of Pasadena and H. Henriques of Philadelphia, 15—5, 15—6.

Mrs. Barkhuff and Zoe Smith, also of Seattle, regained their women's doubles title from Miss Gibson and Roy Bergman of Westport with a 15—8, 15—5 victory in the finals. The winners first won this event in 1937 and then lost it to the Westport pair last year.

And Talking of . . . Denmark

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Snapshot of the Sporting Scene

LONDON—In ancient days, the British paid tribute to the Danes. And today they are doing so again. Not in money to avoid invasion, this time, but in appreciation of a most successful invasion. In the realm of badminton. Since the start of the present century, the English have reigned supreme there. Now, however, a Dane—young Tage Madsen—has captured the all-England men's singles championship, never previously won by a player from abroad, and has drawn attention to the great advance made by his country at this particular sport.

The reason for this advance is not hard to find. For badminton, though a relatively new departure in Danish sporting life, ranks now among the most popular games played in Denmark. When the Danes were here for the 1939 championships at the Agricultural Hall, Westminster, I learned that their small country boasts at present close upon 50 well-lighted and lofty halls devoted to the pastime, while the number of "recognized" players exceeds 16,000.

Denmark—described sometimes as "a little England"—has long been known as a keen sporting nation. And, like most other nations, the sport for which its people show the greatest keenness is association football. Rugby football the Danes do not play. But they are devoted to field handball, a team game like soccer, only played with the hands instead of the feet. They also play cricket—to a limited degree, mostly in and around Copenhagen.

Danish Cricket

Cricket was introduced into Denmark by engineers engaged upon railway construction more than 70 years ago, and the first Danish club was formed at Soro, on the Isle of Zealand. Danish cricketers have been visited by touring sides from the Marylebone Cricket Club, most famous English cricket organization, and Danish cricketers have played matches in England.

What could most properly be described as the national pastime of the Danes, however, is sailing. The modern descendants of the old Viking marauders have an inherent love for ships and the sea. And they have abundant opportunity to indulge it, since their country comprises a peninsula and several islands, on one of which is situated the capital, Copenhagen.

Swiming and rowing are highly popular pursuits, also. Indeed, at this moment, Denmark has the fastest woman swimmer in the world—the celebrated Ragnhild Hveger, who won the 100 and 400 meters races in the European championships at the Wembley Pool here last summer. When she brought down the world's record for 100 yards, freestyle, to 59.7s., it was the thirtieth world mark that she has set up.

To Swim North Sea

Another great character on the Danish swimming scene is Jenny Kammersgaard, who, at the age of 19, has to her credit some astonishing distance feats in the sea. She plans one day to swim across the North Sea from Holland to England.

This was sound a trifle fantastic, for the distance involved is more than 90 miles. But little Jenny is quite confident. And why not? Already she has swum across the Baltic Sea from Denmark to Germany, covering the 32 miles in 41 hours—that was last summer—and in the previous year she went across from Jutland, on the Danish mainland, to the Isle of Zealand—a matter of 56 miles. She started swimming, with a smile, on Aug. 7, and finished swimming, also with a smile, just after midnight two days later.

The central governing body for sport of all kinds in Denmark is the Dansk Idraets-Forbund, an organization with headquarters in Copenhagen and, as the chain-store proprietors say, "branches everywhere."

© Fox

Jenny Kammersgaard
She plans to swim the North Sea.

Radacher Takes Skiing Crown In Sun Valley Meet

SUN VALLEY, Idaho, March 27 (AP)—A youth who hails from a land without snow and a teacher of skiing came out of a strenuous three-day tournament today as the nation's best skiers.

A slender Swiss miss, Erna Steuri, overshadowed all feminine competition.

Husky Peter Radacher of Sun Valley pieced together second positions in the langlauf, downhill, and slalom, first in the downhill-slalom combined and seventh in jumping to win the national four-way open and its recognition as the best all-around skier in America.

Dick Durrance, a Florida-born youth who went to Dartmouth College to study art, won the national four-way amateur meet and the title of best all-around amateur skier. He yielded his title in the Harriman Cup international open to Radacher, however.

Miss Steuri won both events in the women's combined tournament and her team mate, Nini Von Arx-Zogg, was second in both events.

Official results of the four-way tournament gave Radacher 380.38 points with Walter Prager of Dartmouth 372.63 for second place. Durrance was third in the open with 366.77, but first in the amateur with 384.90. Alf Engen, Sun Valley, came fourth with 354.90 in the open and 378.83 in the amateur.

Reidar Andersen of Norway, rated one of the best of skiers, missed a flag in Saturday's treacherous downhill race and was disqualified.

Friedl Pfeifer, Sun Valley coach, won yesterday's slalom over a course far less treacherous than the downhill course which brought considerable embarrassment to the top-notchers Saturday. It was this course that caused Andersen's trouble. Pfeifer's time was 2:30.7.

Engen leaped 43.5 meters for a total point score of 225.3 and first in the jumps.

Michigan Continues to Rule Collegiate Swimming World

ANN ARBOR, Mich., March 27 (AP)—The University of Michigan continued its rule of the college swimming world as the Wolverines scored their sixth consecutive triumph at the 16th annual National Collegiate Athletic Association championships over the week end.

Michigan, pre-tournament favorite, won the 400-yard freestyle relay, concluding event of the two-day program, to run its point total to 65, seven more than Ohio State was able to tally. The Buckeyes, outscored principally in the free-style events, fought gamely to the end, forcing the Wolverines to a new pool record in the relay.

Princeton Third

From the beginning the meet was between Michigan and Ohio State. Princeton was third with 22 points mainly because of the brilliance of Dick Hough and Alfred Vande Weghe, star backstroke.

Yale was next with 14 points, while the other points were well scattered. Texas, Harvard and Southern California scored 8 each; Northwestern 4; Columbia, Iowa and Iowa State 3 each; and Illinois, Florida, Kenyon and Franklin and Marshall 2 apiece.

Sharing honors with the well-balanced Wolverine team during the final night's program of five events was Richard Hough, Princeton natator, who pushed all existing records for the 200-yard breaststroke into the discard with an amazing 2m. 22s. perfofmance. Formerly the N. C. A. A. and world mark was 2m. 22.5s., set in 1936 by Jack Kasley of Michigan. Hough was the defending champion in his favored event, having won a year ago in 2m. 23.4s.

Hough was awarded a trophy as the "outstanding swimmer of the year" by the N. C. A. A. at the conclusion of the program.

In the 100-yard freestyle Charles Barker of Michigan and Paul Wolf of Southern California fought to a tie in the good time of 52.9s. William Quayle of Ohio State was third, and Waldemar Tomski of Michigan fourth.

Hough was pressed all of the way in the 200-yard breaststroke by John Higgins of Ohio State. Justin Callahan of Columbia, eastern intercollegiate individual medley champion, was third.

Michigan practically clinched the meet in the 440-yard freestyle when Tom Haynie and James Welsh, Wolverines, finished one-two, respectively. The victory regained for Haynie the title he lost to Bill Kendall of Harvard in 1938.

Patnik Repeats

Another defending champion to repeat was Al Patnik, 20-year-old Ohio State Junior, who captured the three-meter (high board) fancy diving championship, with his team mate, Earl Clark, second. Patnik and Clark also finished in the same order in the one-meter (low board) fancy diving.

Patnik totaled 161.32 points, 32 more than Clark counted, and far outclassed the field.

Michigan's clinching relay victory was scored in easy style, the Wolverine anchor man, Tomski, finishing more than a length in front of Bill Quayle, Ohio State's fourth man.

Phipps Champion In Court Tennis

By the Associated Press

Ogden Phipps of New York won his fifth national court tennis championship Saturday by defeating the defending 1938 titlist, James H. Van Alen, of Newport, R. I., and New York, in straight sets, 6—2, 6—2, 6—2, in the tournament final at the Tennis and Racquet Club.

Phipps held the championship from 1934 to 1937, but did not compete last year because of illness.

National Hockey League

Play-Off Standing

Series A—Best 4 of 7 Games

	W	L	Goals For	Agst
Boston	3	0	9	4
Rangers	0	3	4	9

Series B—Best 2 of 3 Games

Toronto	2	0	6	0
American	0	2	0	6

(Americans eliminated)

Detroit	2	1	8	5
Canadiens	1	1	5	8

(Canadiens eliminated)

Results March 26

Boston 4, Rangers 1.
Detroit 1, Candiens 0 (overtime).

Diamond Cab Team Bowls Into First

WASHINGTON, March 27 (AP)—The Diamond Cab women's team of Baltimore rolled a 1,688 total Saturday night and took the top place in the National Duckpin Bowling Congress from the John Marshall women's five of Richmond, Va., who scored 1,667 Friday.

The Strike team of Washington moved into third place in the women's division with 1,638.

The Baltimore bowlers were the only new leaders in the three-weeks-old meet. In the men's team division the Recreation Bowling Center team of Baltimore took third place with 1,863 and the Patterson Purples of Baltimore rolled 1,862 for fourth.

Norman Roppelt of Baltimore rang up a 423 total to take second place in the men's singles.

Roppelt's 168, 115, and 140 series gave Baltimore the top three spots. Wesley Askew held the lead with 430 and Tom Connor was third with 422.

Ed Blakeney and Tony Satini of Washington moved into third place in the men's doubles with 782. Eli Pickus and Winfield Guerke of Baltimore rolled into fourth spot with 767.

Alice Lucas of Baltimore rolled 356 to take fifth place in the women's singles. Elizabeth Leib and Mae Sahlman of Baltimore teamed together for 695 and fifth place in the doubles.

Guldahl Sees Augusta Win

GREENSBORO, N. C., March 27 (AP)—Golf's national open champion, Ralph Gudahl, doesn't often speak optimistically, but the tall, broad-shouldered Madison, N. J., pro left this scene today and headed for Augusta, Ga., confident of taking the big end of the purse there.

With a check for $1,200 in his pocket for the first place pay-off in the $5,000 Greensboro open, which he won with 280 strokes, Guldahl figured that his two second finishes in the Augusta national against the all-star field headed by Bobby Jones should be enough. "This will be my time," said the big boy who has worn the open crown for the last two years. "My wife told me I would win here and at Augusta and she's right about a lot of things. My game is good now. I'm hitting the ball better than I have for several weeks."

With the big Augusta prize seemingly in his billfold, Guldahl has been overhauled in the stretch there for the last two years. Byron Nelson of Reading, Pa., picked up six strokes on two holes to edge him out in 1937 and Guldahl three-putted two of the last three greens a year ago to lose to Henry Picard of Hershey, Pa.

Guldahl took the Greensboro prize by three strokes over Lawson Little of Brettons Woods, N. H., who slipped after leading for 36 holes, and Clayton Heafner, 24-year-old Greensboro rookie. Little and Heafner finished with 283 totals.

Ben Hogan, 27-year-old Texan who registered from White Plains, N. Y., finished fourth with 284 blows, two strokes in front of Horton Smith of Oak Park, Ill., and Harold McSpaden of Winchester, Mass.

International-American Hockey League

Play-Off Standing

Series A—Best 3 of 5 Games

	W	L	Goals For	Agst
Philadelphia	2	1	10	8
Hershey	1	2	8	10

Series B—Best 2 of 3 Games

Providence	2	1	6	5
Syracuse	1	2	5	6

(Syracuse eliminated)

Series C—Best 2 of 3 Games

Cleveland	2	1	7	2
Springfield	1	2	2	7

(Springfield eliminated)

Results March 25

Cleveland 3, Springfield 0.
Philadelphia 2, Hershey 1.

Result March 26

Providence 3, Syracuse 2.

Galveston Wins Hoop Title

WICHITA, Kan., March 27 (AP)—Gaveston's Anicos turned on a drive they had kept in reserve all week and crushed the Little Rock Flyers Saturday night, 21 to 8, for the championship of the Women's National A. A. U. basketball tournament.

So tight was the defending champions' defense that the Flyers, holders of the title in 1937, got their first field goal late in the fourth period.

The Flyers, second seeded team, got only two open shots at the basket in the first half, which ended with the repeating champions leading, 17 to 4.

Frances Williams and Glennis Birkett, Anico guards, so harried the Arkansans that their passing went awry and the winners drove through methodically for points. Late in the contest play became rough and both teams missed numerous set-ups.

N. Y. U. Marksmen Win Eastern Meet

NEW LONDON, Conn., March 27 (AP)—New York University's five-man rifle team found the bullseye for an 1,828 score Saturday and won the eastern regional meet of the National Rifle Association from 13 other teams.

The Yale squad, which won the New England intercollegiate title at the Coast Guard Academy range here Friday, pushed the Violets hard and wound up in second place with an 1,826 score.

Johnny McCubbin of Coast Guard's fifth place team won individual honors with a score of 376.

Other scores: Army, 1,805; M. I. T., 1,789; Coast Guard Academy, 1,783; Drexel, 1,771; Harvard, 1,766; Vermont, 1,765; C. C. N. Y., 1,759; Norwich U., 1,747; Hofstra, 1,746; Connecticut State, 1,732; Boston U., 1,720; Brooklyn City College, 1,646.

Eastern League Hockey Final

At Atlantic City, N. J.: Baltimore Orioles 6, Atlantic City Sea Gulls 2.

Dick Metz Heads List With $4,386

GREENSBORO, N. C., March 27 (AP)—With the winter golf tour entering the home stretch, Dick Metz of Chicago heads the list of money earners with pickings of $4,386 since Jan. 1.

The following list of the leading money winners was announced today by Fred Corcoran, tournament manager of the Professional Golf Association:

Dick Metz, Chicago, $4,386.
Byron Nelson, Reading, Pa., $4,382.
E. J. Harrison, Oak Park, Ill., $4,274.83.
Henry Picard, Hershey, Pa., $4,092.
Sam Snead, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., $3,640.
Horton Smith, Oak Park, Ill., $3,325.66.
Ben Hogan, White Plains, N. Y., $2,854.25.
Harold McSpaden, Winchester, Mass., $2,771.
Ralph Guldahl, Madison, N. J., $2,647.50.
Jimmy Thompson, Shawnee, Pa., $2,380.
Jimmy Demaret, Houston, Texas, $2,144.
Harry Cooper, New London, Conn., $1,699.50.
Denny Shute, Miami, Fla., $1,470.
Chandler Harper, Portsmouth, Va., $1,280.
Paul Runyan, White Plains, N. Y., $1,161.67.
Sam Byrd, Philadelphia, Pa., 1,135.10.
Mark Fry, Oakland, Calif., $1,010.

Osmanski Goes to Iowa

IOWA CITY, Iowa (AP)—Dr. Eddie Anderson, new head football coach at the University of Iowa, has announced the appointment of William T. Osmanski, captain of Anderson's 1938 Holy Cross eleven, as freshman coach at Iowa.

Osmanski will report here April 1 to assist with the spring training.

College Rugby

At New York: New York Rugby Club 13, Cornell 0.
At Princeton, N. J.: Princeton 14, St. Andrews Rugby Club 0.

Week-End Sports in Brief

By the Associated Press

GREENSBORO, N. C.—Ralph Guldahl wins $5,000 Greensboro open golf tourney with 72-hole score of 80.

SUN VALLEY, Idaho — Peter Radacher, Sun Valley coach, captures National Four-Way Open Ski Championship and Harriman Cup in downhill-clalom event as Alf Engen places first in jumping and Friedl Pfeifer in slalom. Dick Durrance takes amateur all-around title. Erna Steuri, Switzerland, wins women's combined event.

NEW ORLEANS — Sampson Smith's Delilah, Lake Otsego, N. Y., wins first race of International Star Class Spring Yachting Championship.

SAN FRANCISCO — Southwest Oklahoma Teachers take team title in National A. A. U. Wrestling Championships with 18 points to 15 for New York A. C.

NEW YORK—Dave Freeman, National junior tennis champion, wins National singles badminton title, beating Walter Kramer, Detroit, 15-9, 15-4; Mary Whittemore, Boston, takes women's championship.

CHICAGO—Earle Meadows pole vaults 14ft. 6¼in. at Chicago Relays to better world indoor record; Chuck Fenske wins Bankers' Mile in 4:12.8, beating Glenn Cunningham; John Borican takes 1,000 yards in 2:10.6.

TEANECK, N. J.—Archie San Romani wins invitation mile in 4:14.4 at St. Mary's A. A. track meet.

ANN ARBOR, Mich.—University of Michigan swimmers score 65 points to win National Collegiate A. A. team title for sixth year as Dick Hough, Princeton, swims 200-yard backstroke in 2:22 to better world record.

Exhibition Baseball

By the Associated Press

Results March 26

At New Orleans: New York (N) 7, Cleveland (A) 4.
At Clearwater, Fla.: Boston (N) 13, Brooklyn (N) 6.
At St. Petersburg, Fla.; St. Louis (N) 4, New York (A) 1.
At Tampa, Fla.: Cincinnati (N) 9, Boston (A) 5.
At Orlanda, Fla.: Detroit (A) 8, Washington (A) 5.
At Lake Charles, La.; Philadelphia (A) 7, Jersey City (I) 6.
At Brownsville, Tex.: Philadelphia (N) 5, San Antonio (TL) 2.
At Lakeland, Fla.: Detroit "B" (A) 6, Buffalo (I) 2.
At Los Angeles: Chicago (A) vs. Chicago (N), rain.
At San Francisco: Pittsburgh (N) vs. San Francisco (PC), rain.
At Oakland, Calif.: Pittsburgh (N) vs. Oakland (PC), rain.

N. Y. U. Freshmen Win

NEW HAVEN Conn., March 27 (AP)—Three New York University freshmen swordsmen, led by Arthur Tauber and competing against freshmen from Army, Columbia, and Yale, won top honors Saturday in the annual Clemens Medal freshman individual foil championships at Yale.

Tauber won 10 bouts and lost only one while his school mates, Sol Gorlin and Stanley Klein, each won nine and lost two. Gorlin was awarded second place as fewer touches were scored on him than on Klein.

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Odd Lot-Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	600,000
Previous day	439,270
1939 volume to date	58,046,360
1938 volume to date	54,377,360

Irregular Trend In Stock Market; Trading Is Quiet

NEW YORK, March 27 (AP)—The stock market started out on a broad upswing today, but soon ran short of climbing power.

Gains at the best ran to 2 or more points, but these were substantially cut or replaced with small losses near the final hour.

Irregular tendencies were accompanied by a slow-down in dealings. Transfers were at the rate of approximately 600,000 shares.

Traders apparently took an early cue from European markets, most of which tilted quetly upward in the wake of Mussolini's Sunday speech which, in the view of London and Paris and New York, was considerably less belligerent than had been expected.

While there was nothing especially stimulating on the domestic business front, and Washington developments were more or less neutral, Wall Street seemed more optimistic than otherwise.

Stocks favored most of the day—some eventually gave ground—were U. S. Steel, General Motors, Goodyear, Sears Roebuck, Douglas Aircraft, Glenn Martin, Sperry, American Telephone, Kennecott, American Can, Allied Chemical, Philip Morris, U. S. Gypsum, Southern Pacific and Southern Railway.

Declines were registered for General Electric, Johns-Manville, Union Carbide and Western Union.

Modest improvement in the curb was shown by American Gas, Electric Bond & Share and Grumman Aircraft. Inclined to drift lower were Lockheed and St. Regis Paper.

Bond prices in general rose steadily today, with plus signs recorded in every section of the market.

U. S. Treasuries furnished the high spot of interest, with purchases of $700,000 worth of 2¾s of 1960-65 sending the price up 8-32 point near the closing hour.

Rails ranked next to the Treasuries in buying interest and prices gained from fractions to more than a point. The leaders in the advance included Baltimore & Ohio convertible 4½s, Illinois Central 4¾s, Atlantic Coast Line 4s, Canada Southern 5s, and Southern Railway 4s.

Leaders among rising utilities included International Telephone 5s, International Hydro Electric 6s and American Water Works 6s.

Bethlehem Steel 3¾s and Youngstown Sheet & Tube 4s tapered off to minor declines in late trading after morning advances.

The foreign list continued strong throughout, with Italian and Latin American bonds advancing as much as four points.

Columbia Gas Sales 9.4 P. C. Above 1937

NEW YORK (AP)—The Columbia Gas & Electric Corp. reported home use of electricity in its territory continued to increase last year despite the industrial recession.

Residential sales, the big utility company said, were 9.4 per cent ahead of the 1937 figure and average home consumption was 74.7 per cent greater than in 1929.

In contract, industrial power sales dropped 22.6 per cent in keeping with the lower level of business activity. Total gas sales were off 10.7 per cent from the 1937 figure, accounting chiefly for a drop in gross revenues of the system to $92,968,358 from $98,810,347 the previous year.

The system's operating units serve more than 1,500 communities, mostly in Ohio, West Virginia and Western Pennsylvania.

Interstate Hosiery Stock Not to Be Taken Off Curb

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Securities Commission ordered that the registration of common stock of Interstate Hosiery Mills, Inc., on the New York Curb Exchange shall not be further suspended or withdrawn.

The New York Curb Exchange suspended the stock from trading on February 15, 1938.

On June 16, 1938, the SEC started proceedings to determine whether the registration statement should be suspended or withdrawn because "it had reason to believe that the financial statements for the years 1934, 1935, and 1936 . . . were false and misleading."

The commission's order said the company had since filed amendments "which appeared to correct the misstatements."

The opinion of the commission said the Curb exchange had indicated willingness to reinstate dealings in the Interstate stock.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: Stock exchange prices held steady today although trading was restricted. Domestic railroad issues and industrials closed fractionally higher and the oil and mining groups held firm. Small gains were made by British gilt-edged funds and trans-Atlantic securities moved higher. European bonds were mixed while Chinese loans finished weak.

Paris: Government bonds closed active and firm in the bourse today while international issues moved irregularly. Rentes gained 80 to 165 centimes and Royal Dutch was up about 100 francs. Suez Canal lost 165 francs and Bank of France was down fractionally.

Liverpool: Wheat futures closed ⅛ higher to ⅛ down. Easiness in prices was reflected in the increased arrivals of grain and a limited demand from millers for cash wheat.

Firm prices for cotton futures in the eastern markets and increased war risk rates resulted in local buying. Final quotations were 1 to 3 points up.

Maine Central to Issue Notes

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission has authorized the Maine Central Railroad Company to issue $1,250,000 of 3¼ per cent equipment trust certificates. The certificates will be sold at par and accrued dividends.

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
64¾	55	Abbott Lab (1.80g)	2	62¼	61	62¼	Mar22
130	126	Abbott pf (4½)	1	130	130	130	Mar10
45	33	Acme Steel (1)	1	33	33	33	Mar22
11	8⅜	Adams Exp (.20e)	3	8¾	8¾	8¾	
25	19⅝	Adams-Millis (¾g)	2	22	22	22	— ¼
27½	24	Addressog (1.40)	1	24	24	24	Mar24
65⅝	53½	Air Reduction (1a)	12	55	53½	53¾	— ¾
1⅛	¾	Air-Way El Appl	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	Mar25
10	8⅞	Alaska Juneau (1)	8	9⅛	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
1¼	⅞	Alleghany Corp	12	1	⅞	⅞	— ¼
12¾	8½	Alleghany pf xw	7	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ½
14⅞	10	Alleghany pf $30 ww	7	11⅝	11	11	— ¼
13⅞	8⅝	Alleghany pf $40 ww	3	9¼	9¼	9¼	
19	13	Alleghany pr pf	1	14	14	14	Mar25
28¼	19⅛	Allegheny-Lud Steel	7	21¾	21	21	
11½	8¼	Allen Industries	2	8¾	8¾	8¾	Mar22
193	167	Al Chem & Dye (6)	5	172½	172	172½	+2½
13⅛	10¼	Allied Kid (⅛)	1	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	Mar23
13⅜	11⅛	Allied Mills (¾e)	2	12	12	12	
11⅞	8⅜	Allied Stores	9	9½	9	9	— ⅛
70	61	Allied St pf (5)	3	65½	65½	65½	Mar24
48⅞	36½	Allis-Ch Mfg (½g)	21	39⅝	38½	38½	— ½
19⅞	15¼	Alpha P Cem (½g	4	16½	15¼	16½	Mar24
2⅜	1¾	Amal Leather	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
19	17½	Amal Leather pf	2	17½	17½	17½	Jan 23
69½	60¼	Amerada Corp (2)	6	61	60¼	60⅜	+ ⅛
24¼	18½	Am Ag Ch Del (.35g)	4	18½	18½	18½	Mar23
17¾	13⅞	Am Bank Note(.20g)	1	14½	14½	14½	+ ⅛
8	5	Am Bosch	3	5½	5⅜	5⅜	Mar25
54½	41	Am Brake Sh (¾g)	1	42⅝	41½	41½	— ½
100⅝	87	Am Can (4)	6	90¾	90	90	+ ½
178⅛	167½	Am Can pf (7)	1	171	171	171	Mar22
55	44¼	Am Car & Fdy	6	26¾	26	26	— ¼
55	41	Am Car pf (2½e)	2	43	43	43	— ¼
24½	18½	Am Ch & Cabl(.15g)	3	20	19⅞	19⅞	+ ⅛
115⅛	112	Am Ch & C pf (5)	1	115⅛	115⅛	115⅛	Mar w
122¾	116	Am Chicle (4a)	2	120	119½	120	Mar17
8¾	6⅛	Am Colortype	2	7½	7⅞	7¼	Mar23
11⅛	8⅜	Am Coml Alcohol	3	8⅞	8¾	8¾	+ ⅛
10½	8⅜	Am Crystal Sugar	2	8¾	8½	8½	— ½
5½	3¾	Am Encaus Tiling	3	4	3⅞	3⅞	Mar25
6	5	Am European	3	6	6	6	Mar22
3⅝	2¾	Am & For Power	7	3	3	3	+ ⅛
16½	12	Am & F P $6 pf	3	15	15	15	+ ¾
20½	15⅝	Am & F P $7 pf	1	18	17½	17½	— ½
9¾	7⅛	Am & F P 2 pf	1	7⅞	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
15	13	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	3	13½	13½	13½	Mar23
5¼	4	Am Hide & Leather	5	4½	4½	4½	+ ⅛
34¼	29⅜	Am Hide & L pf(1k)	1	30½	30	30	+ ⅝
46⅞	43¼	Am Home Pr (2.40)	2	45½	45½	45½	+ ¼
2	1⅜	Am Ice	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Mar25
18¼	13½	Am Ice pf	3	17¾	17¾	17¾	+ ¾
7¾	5⅜	Am International	3	6	6	6	+ ⅛
30⅜	20¾	Am Locomotive	19	23¼	22½	22⅝	
79½	58	Am Locomot pf	1	59⅞	59⅞	59⅞	Mar25
15¾	13	Am M & Fdy (.80)	5	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
3½	3⅛	Am M & Metal	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	Mar25
40⅛	31	Am Metal (¾g)	2	33¾	33¼	32¼	— ½
124⅞	120½	Am Met 6% pf (6)	1	124½	124½	124½	
7	5¼	Am Power & Lt	5	5⅝	5½	5⅝	
49¾	38	Am P&L $6 pf(1½k)	5	44¾	44	44	+ ½
44¾	32⅝	Am P&L $5 pf(1¼k)	17	39½	38⅝	38⅝	—1⅛
18⅜	13	Am Rad & St S	35	14⅜	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
22¾	16⅛	Am Roll Mill	7	17⅛	16⅞	16⅞	+ ⅛
72½	61½	Am Roll Mill pf	1	61	61	61	—1
15⅜	13	Am Safe Razor(1.20)	3	13⅞	13¾	13⅞	+ ⅛
20	14½	Am Seating (½e)	1	15½	15½	15½	— ¼
53⅝	40⅝	Am Smelt & R (½g)	19	44	43⅛	43¼	— ⅛
137½	129½	Am Smelt&R pf (7)	1	135	135	135	— ¾
64½	60	Am Snuff Co (3a)	1	64½	64½	64½	Mar24
41	27¾	Am Steel Fdrs	19	29⅛	28⅞	28⅞	+ ⅛
13⅛	8½	Am Stores	1	10	10	10	— ½
14½	12¼	Am Stove (.20g)	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	Mar18
22½	19¼	Am Sugar Ref	3	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
91⅞	75⅛	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	82½	82½	81½	+1½
18½	16⅞	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	1	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅜
170⅝	49⅛	Am Tel & Tel (9)	10	160	159½	159½	+1¼
87½	80⅛	Am Tobacco (5)	4	81½	81½	81½	Mar25
89¾	82⅞	Am Tob B (5)	6	85½	84¾	85¼	+ ⅛
153	147	Am Tob pf (4)	1	150¼	150¼	150¼	Mar25
8⅜	5⅛	Am Type Fdrs	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
14⅝	10⅛	Am Water Wks	14	11⅞	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
93½	82	Am W W 1 pf	2	92¾	92¾	92¾	Mar25
6¾	4⅞	Am Woolen	1	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
43½	33⅜	Am Woolen pf	2	35½	35½	35½	+ ¼
7¾	5⅝	Am Zinc L&S	5	6	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
33	30	Am Zinc pr pf	2	29¼	29	29⅛	Feb 18
36¼	26	Anaconda (¼g)	53	28⅛	27⅛	27⅞	— ¼
54⅞	43	Anacon W & C	1	44	44	44	Mar24
20¼	17	Anchor H Gl (.15g)	3	17¾	17¾	17¾	Mar23
15⅜	11	Andes Copper (¼e)	1	11	11	11	Mar23
2½	2¼	A P W Paper	1	2½	2½	2½	Mar14
29½	23½	Arch-Dan-M (¾g)	1	24½	24½	24½	Mar23
103⅜	101	Armour Del pf (7)	2	102	102	102	+ ¼
6⅛	4⅝	Armour Ill	5	4¾	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
52	41½	Armour Ill pr pf	1	41	41	41	— ½
65	65	Armour Ill pf	1	65	65	65	Jan 4
58	42	Armstr'ngCork(¾g)	2	43¼	43¼	43¼	+ ¾
13	9⅜	Arnold Const (⅜g)	2	11½	11½	11½	Mar25
10⅜	8	Artloom Corp	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
10⅜	7⅞	Assd Dry Goods	6	9	8¾	8¾	
78	70	Assd D G 1 pf (6)	3	78	77	77	Mar22
54½	51½	Assd D G 2pf	1	51½	51½	51½	Mar22
36	33	Associates Inv (2)	23	34¼	34¼	34¼	— ⅞
42⅞	31½	Atch T & SF	26	34¼	32¾	33	— ½
71	59¼	Atch T & S F pf (1g)	3	63	62½	63	+1½
30⅛	20	Atl Coast Line	7	21½	21	21	+ ¼
10½	6¼	Atl G & W Indies	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
18	11	Atl G & W In pf	1	14	14	14	
23½	20½	Atl Refining (1)	3	20⅞	20¾	20¾	
110	106½	Atl Refining pf (4)	1	108½	108½	108½	Mar25
8⅞	7¾	Atlas Corp (½e)	3	8⅛	8	8	
47¾	44	Atlas Corp pf (3)	1	45	45	45	Mar24
66¾	57	Atlas Powder (½g)	3	62	60⅝	60⅝	Mar17
6½	5	Atlas Tack	1	6	6	6	Mar17
4⅝	3⅜	Auburn Auto	4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	Mar22
3⅞	2⅜	Aust Nichols	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	Mar24
8⅞	6	Aviation Corp	18	6½	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
B							
17⅜	12⅝	Bald Loco ct	10	14½	14¼	14¼	+ ¼
8¾	5½	Balt & Ohio	6	6⅛	6	6	+ ⅛
10⅜	8¾	Balt & Ohio pf	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	+ ⅛
30½	20½	Bangor & Ar (2½)	1	23½	23½	23½	Mar23
21½	15⅛	Barber Asphalt	8	17	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
13	9½	Barker Bros	1	9	9	9	
19½	4⅞	Barnsdall Oil (1)	8	16	15¾	15¾	
21¼	18	Bayuk Cigar (¾)	2	19⅛	19	19	— ½
20¾	17½	Beatrice Cream (1a)	1	19½	19½	19½	
100	98½	Beatrice pf ww (5)	1	100	100	100	Mar16
125	121	Beech-Nut Pack (4a)	1	124	124	124	Mar25
8⅞	7½	Belding-Hem (.70)	5	8	8	8	— ⅛
73⅜	70	Belg'N R pf (3.30e)	1	70	70	70	Mar22
29¾	22½	Bendix Aviation	28	24¾	23⅜	23⅞	— ½
21½	18⅞	Benef Ind Ln (.45g)	6	19⅜	19¼	19¼	— ⅛
52¾	50⅛	Benef Ind Ln pf(2½)	1	51	51	51	+ ⅜
57½	39	Best & Co (1.60a)	2	52	52	52	
80	60¼	Beth Steel	98	69	66¾	67	— ¾
18	16½	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	2	17	17	17	
115	106¼	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	1	110½	110½	110½	Mar24
27	21½	Bigelow-Sanford	2	22	22	22	— ¼
22½	17½	Black & Decker (1)	1	18½	18½	18½	Mar23
17¾	12¼	Blaw-Knox	7	13⅝	13	13	
34¾	23⅜	Boeing Airplane	18	26½	25¼	25½	— ⅝
28½	21¼	Bohn Al & Br (¼g)	1	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	— ⅛
19⅜	12½	Bond Stores (.80)	5	17¾	17⅜	17½	
21⅜	16½	Borden Co (.30g)	9	19½	19¼	19⅜	— ⅛
32	23⅝	Borg Warner (¼g)	14	27½	26⅜	26⅝	—1
2¾	2	Boston & Maine	1	2	2	2	Mar24
27	24	Bower Roll B (2)	6	25¾	25½	25½	+1
7¾	6	Brewing Corp (.30g)	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	Mar25
15⅝	11½	Bridgeport Brass	8	12⅞	12¾	12¾	+ ¼
31⅞	22½	Briggs Mfg (¼g)	32	25½	24	24	— ¾
39¼	34¼	Briggs & Strat (3)	2	37¼	37¼	37¼	
47	43	Bristol-Myers (2.40)	2	45½	45½	45½	— ½
2	1⅜	Bklyn & Qu Trans	2	1½	1½	1½	
10	7½	Bklyn & Q Trans pf	4	7½	7½	7½	Mar22
13⅞	9⅜	Bklyn-Man Tr	6	10⅜	10¼	10¼	+ ¼
43½	34¼	Bklyn-M Tr pf	1	36¼	36¼	36¼	+ ¼
18⅜	15⅜	Bklyn Un Gas	4	16½	16¼	16¼	+ ⅛
35	31½	Brown Shoe (½g)	3	35	34¼	35	Mar18
14⅞	10⅜	Brun'wk-Balke(¼g)	2	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	+ ⅜
13½	9⅜	Bucyrus-Erie	18	10¾	10	10	— ½
8	5½	Budd Mfg	6	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
5⅜	3⅞	Budd Wheel	1	4	4	4	
30	22½	Bullard Co	2	23½	23½	23½	Mar25
34½	24¾	Bulova Watch (2)	1	30	30	30	+ ½
15⅜	12¾	Burling Mills (1)	8	15⅜	13¾	14¾	— ⅜
18¾	15	Burr Add Mch(.20g)	6	15¾	15½	15½	
2⅜	1½	Bush Terminal	1	1½	1½	1½	
9½	9½	Bush T B pf ct new	1	9½	9½	9½	Mar25
9⅛	7¼	Butler Bros (.15g)	2	8	8	8	+ ⅛
23¾	19½	Butler Bros pf (1½)	2	22	21½	21½	
4¼	3⅛	Butte Cop & Zinc	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ¼
13½	9⅞	Byers (A M) Co	2	9⅝	9½	9½	
17⅞	14½	Byron Jackson (¼g)	3	15	14⅞	15	Mar25
C							
19½	15¾	Calif Packing	4	17¼	17	17	Mar25
49¾	48½	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	49¼	49¼	49¼	Mar21
2⅛	⅝	Callahan Z-Lead	17	1⅛	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
8⅝	6¼	Calumet &Hec	6	6⅝	6½	6½	+ ⅛
17¾	13¼	Campbell Wyant	2	14½	14	14	
20⅜	15¼	Can Dry G Ale	15	16¾	16¼	16¼	+ ¼
6¼	4¼	Canad Pacific	10	4⅜	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
34½	30½	Cannon Mills (½g)	1	32	32	32	Mar25
7⅜	6¼	Capital Ad A	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	Mar22
20½	17½	Carpenter Stl (.15g)	1	17½	17½	17½	Mar18
3⅞	3⅛	Carriers&Gn(.075g)	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
94½	82	Case (JI) Co (5e)	1	84	84	84	+1
55	42	Caterpil Tractor (2)	8	47	46	46	— ¼
107¼	105⅜	Caterp Trac pf (5)	1	105	103½	103½	—2¼
24⅜	17⅝	Celanese Corp	13	20½	19⅜	19⅜	— ⅜
94	89	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	93½	93	93	Mar10
19½	14¼	Celotex Corp	8	15⅞	15½	15½	— ½
22½	19	Cent Aguirre (1½)	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	Mar23
5¼	3½	Cent Foundry	7	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
9½	6	Cent RR NJ	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
5½	4¼	Cent Violeta Sugar	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	Mar23
5½	4½	Century Rib M	2	4½	4½	4½	Mar23
52⅞	39	Cerro de Pas (1g)	5	42	41½	41½	+ ¾
13	8¾	Certain-teed Prod	18	10½	9¾	9¾	
30	23½	Champ Pap & F	2	25	25	25	+ ½
11	8	Checker Cab	2	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	Mar22
40⅛	31	Ches & Ohio (2)	19	36¼	35¾	35¾	
90	86	Ches & Oh pf (4)	1	89	9	89	+1
25½	19⅜	Ches Corp (.85g)	1	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅛
⅝	⅜	Chi & E Ill	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	Mar24
3¾	2¼	Chi & E Ill pf	6	2¼	1⅞	1⅞	Mar23
1	½	Chi & N West	4	⅝	½	⅝	
3½	2⅜	Chi & N West pf	2	2½	2½	2½	Mar24
⅝	⅜	Chi Great West	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	
3⅞	2¼	Chi Great W pf	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Mar23
13½	10⅞	Chi Mail Ord (¼g)	3	11¼	11¼	11¼	Mar24
½	⅜	Chi M St P & P	4	½	½	½	+ ⅜
1⅛	¾	Chi M St P & P pf	4	⅞	¾	⅞	
20¼	14¼	Chi Pneu Tool	5	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	+ ⅛
38⅞	34½	Chi Pn T cv pf (3)	2	34¾	34¾	34¾	Mar24
48½	44⅜	Chi Pn T pr pf (2½)	1	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞	Mar25
¾	½	Chi Rock Is & Pac	2	½	½	½	— ⅛
1½	¾	C R I & Pac 6% pf	2	⅞	¾	¾	
1⅞	1	C R I & Pac 7% pf	1	1	1	1	
9⅝	8½	Chi Yell Cab (1)	3	8½	8½	8½	Mar22

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
14⅞	12	Chick Cot Oil	3	12	12	12	
13⅛	9	Childs Co	4	10⅜	10	10⅜	Mar24
85¼	66½	Chrysler Corp (1g)	80	77⅜	74⅞	75	—1
11	9⅝	City Ice & F (.30g)	5	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ⅜
4¼	3¼	City Stores	1	3½	3¼	3¼	
26	18½	Clark Equip	5	22½	22¼	22¼	+ ¼
29½	24	Clev Graph Br (1)	3	25	25	25	Mar22
60½	45	Climax Moly (1.20)	7	48	47	47½	— ½
30¾	23¾	Cluett Peabody (¾g)	12	28½	27¾	27¾	•
133	124	Coca-Cola (½g)	1	125	125	125	Mar25
62	58	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	62	62	62	Mar23
16¼	11⅝	Colgate-Palm (½)	35	15¾	15½	15⅝	+ ⅛
104	101⅞	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	1	104	104	104	+ ½
38¼	25	Collins & Aik (¼g)	6	31	29	29	—1
23¾	16	Col Fuel & Iron	2	17¼	17⅛	17¼	+ ⅛
18½	15½	Colum Br'cast A (1)	3	17	16½	16½	Mar25
18¼	15½	Colum Br'cast B (1)	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	— ½
9	6½	Colum Gas & El	31	7¼	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
91	74½	Col G&E pf A (6)	1	89½	89½	89½	+ ½
15⅝	10½	Col Pict vtc (2½%f)	1	11½	11½	11½	Mar24
30½	26½	Col Pict pf (2¾)	1	29	28	28	Mar17
93	81	Colum Carbon (4)	2	87½	87	87½	Mar26
57	46	Coml Credit (4)	5	52	51¾	51⅞	+ ¼
109¼	105¾	Coml Cred pf (4¼)	1	109¼	109¼	109¼	Mar20
60	49½	Coml Invest Tr (4)	4	55	55	55	+1
110	107¼	Coml In T cv pf(4¼)	1	110	110	110	Mar 9
13¾	14¼	Coml Solvents	26	11½	10⅞	10⅞	+ ½
2½	1⅜	Com'with & South	64	1⅜	1⅜	4⅜	
64½	45¾	Com & South pf (3)	2	56¼	56	56	—1½
28¼	26¾	Com'with Edis (.40g)	14	27⅞	27¾	27¾	+ ⅛
8⅝	7	Conde Nast	1	7½	7½	7½	Mar24
30⅜	24½	Congol-Nairn (¾g)	1	24¾	24¾	24¾	— ¼
8¾	6	Congress Cigar §	3	7½	7½	7½	Dec 29
25½	18¾	Consol Aircraft (1e)	3	23½	23¼	23¼	
8⅞	6⅞	Consol Cigar (¾g)	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	Mar23
35	29¼	Cons Edison (2)	54	32⅜	31⅝	31⅝	+ ¼
107½	101¾	Cons Edison pf (5)	1	106	106	106	
2½	1⅜	Consol Film Ind	4	1½	1⅜	1½	Mar24
12½	9	Consol Film pf (¼k)	6	10⅞	10½	10⅞	Mar24
7⅞	5⅜	Cons Laundries	5	7	6⅞	7	Mar24
9¼	8	Consol Oil (.80)	13	8½	8¼	8½	+ ⅛
3¼	2¼	Consol R R Cuba pf	4	2½	2¼	2¼	Mar24
3¾	2⅜	Consol'n Coal	1	3	3	3	Mar22
15	11⅞	Consol'n Coal pf	1	12½	12½	12½	Mar10
98¾	94	Consum Pow pf(4½)	1	96¾	96¾	96¾	Mar20
16½	12⅜	Container Corp	6	13⅝	13¼	13¼	+ ⅛
22⅛	16	Cont Bak A	4	18½	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
2	1½	Cont Bak B	2	1½	1½	1½	Mar25
100	89	Cont Bak pf (8)	2	93	92¾	92¾	— ⅛
44	38	Cont Can (½g)	12	40⅝	39½	39½	— ¼
115¼	112½	Cont Can pf (4½)	1	113½	113½	113½	+1
10⅜	6½	Cont Diam Fiber	3	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
35¾	31⅜	Cont Ins (1.60a)	6	33	32¾	32¾	+ ¼
4	2⅜	Cont Motors	12	2¾	2½	2⅝	
31½	26	Cont Oil Del (¼g)	11	27½	26¾	26¾	— ¼
29¼	21	Cont Steel (¼g)	2	24	23¾	23⅞	— ⅛
66⅞	61¼	Corn Products (3)	2	66	66	66	+ ¾
176¾	172⅜	Corn Products pf (7)	1	176	176	176	Mar25
6⅝	3⅞	Coty Inc (.30g)	12	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
38	27¼	Crane Co	32	28¾	28

Commerce and Finance

American People's Income Is Rising, Says Commerce Department

Business and Industry

British Defense Costs Placed At 14½ P. C. of Income

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The magnitude of the British defense program is illustrated by the fact that army, navy and air estimates for the current financial year are placed at the figure of £580,000,000, equivalent to over $2,700,000,000, according to Standard Statistics Company.

This sum, moreover, is equal to about 14.5 per cent of total estimated national income, while aggregate government expenditures for 1939-40 are the equivalent of over 31 per cent of national income. For comparative purposes, the Standard Statistics Company points out that the sharp increase in American defense appropriation has brought the total to less than 2 per cent of national income.

Need for Spending

The United States would have to spend about $9,700,000,000 on defense alone, which is $700,000,000 more than cash Government outlays for the current year, before such expenditures equalled in relative importance those of the British Government. It is therefore evident that Government spending as an influence on the national economy is far more important in Great Britain than in this country.

An even more startling difference, however, lies in the fact that, whereas the United States Government expects to cover only about 58 per cent of its outlays by taxation, over 72 per cent of the heavier British burden will be met in this manner. In contrast to the American record, the British Government, already faced with a huge debt burden at the beginning of the depression, has sought as much as possible to balance its accounts.

Until the rearmament program, which dates from the 1936-37 fiscal year, forced a modification of its policy, the British Government was generally successful in its efforts to balance the budget. This was achieved, however, only through heavy taxation (the income tax rate reached 27½ per cent in 1938-39, in addition to a 5 per cent National Defense Contribution levied on corporate income) and a reduction in debt service charges.

Default on Bonds

The latter, in turn, reflected default on the war obligations to the United States and the elimination of a fixed sinking fund, as well as conversions on a lower interest basis.

In other words, the British Government during the 1932-35 period did not try "pump-priming," to "spend the country into prosperity." In addition to the British conception of financial orthodoxy, the fiscal impediments in the way of such a policy in the form of a tax and debt burden already near the limits of endurance were an additional potent restraining influence.

Ford of Canada Net Shows Drop in 1938

WINDSOR, Ont. (AP)—Ford Motor Co. of Canada reported 1938 net profit of $3,253,176, including $1,651,473 dividends received from overseas subsidiaries and after depreciation, Canadian and other income taxes. This result was equal to $1.96 a share of Class "A" and Class "B" stock.

For 1937 the company reported net profit of $3,773,043, including $3,429,489 dividends received from overseas subsidiaries, equal to $2.27 a share.

New National Biscuit Plant

ATLANTA—The National Biscuit Co. has announced plans for erection of a new bakery plant here at an estimated cost of $2,000,000.

BOSTON EDISON COMPANY

DIVIDEND NO. 200

A quarterly dividend of $2.00 per share has been declared, payable May 1, 1939, to Stockholders of record at the close of business on April 10, 1939.

Checks will be mailed from Old Colony Trust Company, Boston.

JAMES V. TONER, Treasurer

Boston, March 21, 1939

RICHMOND, VA.

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distinguished by exclusive tailoring and fine fabrics.

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A Fine Display of Furniture, Rugs, Draperies, Linoleums, etc.

Sydnor & Hundley

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RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

RIGHT FASHIONS

GREENTREE'S

RICHMOND, VA.

New Regulatory Act For Rails in Offing

By the Associated Press

Senator Harry Truman (D.-Mo.) said he and Senator Burton Wheeler (D.-Mont.) would introduce bills this week "rewriting the entire Interstate Commerce Act" to bring all forms of competing transportation under a single regulatory agency.

Senator Truman discussed the railroad problem in a radio forum with R. V. Fletcher, General Counsel of the Association of American Railroads.

"Railroads have been subjected to unfair competition," Senator Truman asserted. "They have been compelled to observe certain regulations, make certain rates, and provide certain facilities for the public while their competitors have been free to engage in cutthroat activities injurious to themselves and to the railroads."

Mr. Fletcher said it would be a "wholesome thing to erase from the statute books our whole system of transportation legislation and write a new code entirely, based on modern conditions."

Wool Loan Program Given Approval By President Roosevelt

WASHINGTON (AP)—Senator Joseph O'Mahoney of Wyoming said that he had been advised that President Roosevelt had signed the wool loan program authorization for the coming year and that it was basically the same as that of last year when $14,900,000 was lent on 82,500,000 pounds of wool. Loans to producers are expected to average between 17 and 18 cents a grease pound, he added.

Loans under the new program will be available from April 15 to Oct. 31, will bear 4 per cent interest and will mature in 10 months.

Under the authorization, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation lends money to the Commodity Credit Corporation, which in turn makes loans to individual farmers, Senator O'Mahoney explained.

In its announcement of the loans, the Commodity Credit Corporation said loans on the principal classes of wool would range from 15 to 22 cents a grease pound, basis Boston. In determining loan values on wool stored at points other than Boston, adjustments will be made to reflect transportation charges to Boston.

Loans on mohair stored at Boston or Texas points will be 30 cents and 20 cents a grease pound for kid and adult hair, respectively, and for mohair stores at other points 1 cent a grease pound less.

Nat'l Traffic League Opposes Increase In ICC Commission

WASHINGTON (AP) — The National Traffic League has expressed opposition to a provision of the Lea Transportation Bill calling for an increase in the membership of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

W. H. Day, Chairman of the league's executive committee, told the House Interstate Commerce Committee that any fundamental changes should be evolved by the Commission itself.

"In view of its many years of operation," Mr. Day said, the commission should be better able to suggest the weaknesses of its own organization and methods. It is our opinion that the membership should not be increased."

Mr. Day said the league opposed another proposal of Chairman Clarence Lea and various suggestions for creation of a special railroad reorganization court.

The National Association of Motor Bus Operators, through Ivan Bowen, Minneapolis, Minn., attorney, charged that the railroads, through legislation they have endorsed, were attempting to accomplish by Federal regulation "what they hesitate to advance openly—a monopoly of transportation—a cartel to maintain prices above a competitive figure."

Japan Chief Buyer Of U. S. Steel Scrap

WASHINGTON (AP)—Japan was the leading purchaser of this country's iron and steel products and scrap iron last month, the Commerce Department announced.

Japan bought 18,149 tons of iron and steel products, most of it in ingot form, and 169,729 tons of scrap. Netherlands was second in the iron and steel products market, buying 12,962 tons, and Brazil third, with 12,301 tons.

The total of 134,777 tons of iron and steel products exported during February was 11 tons under the January figure. Total scrap sales were 224,913 tons, compared to 227,884 in January.

M-K-T Reports Deficit Of $3,848,166 in 1938

ST. LOUIS, Mo. (AP)—The Missouri-Kansas-Texas Railroad reported its operations last year resulted in a deficit of $3,848,166, as compared with a deficit of $1,625,477 in 1937.

Operating revenues amounted to $27,857,730, a decrease of $4,262,585, or 13.27 per cent, from the previous year, while operating expenses were $22,403,981, a decrease of $1,703,119, or 7.06 per cent. Fixed charges and adjustment bond interest totaled $4,969,336, net charges for taxes, rent, etc., $4,333,579.

Out of each $100 of revenue received during the year, Matthew S. Sloan, Board Chairman and President, said, the railroad paid out $8.60 in taxes, compared with $7.40 the preceding year.

Mr. Sloan said "the general decline in business" was responsible for a decrease in the Katy's freight revenue of $3,888,473, or 14.53 per cent as compared with 1937 revenues. Passenger income was $219,043 less than in 1937.

Manufacturers Urge 8 Changes In Wagner Act

NEW YORK (AP)—The National Association of Manufacturers urge amendment of the Wagner Labor Relations Act on eight counts.

At the same time, the association said the purpose of the Act, to protect collective bargaining by voluntarily chosen representatives of workers, was "thoroughly justified."

In a statement, accompanied by quotations from various groups and individuals all critical of the Act in its present form, the N. A. M. said its position was that labor friction would continue "so long as the law places restraints upon one party and leaves the other party free of all restraint and until the right of free association on the part of employers and freedom of action on their part so long as they do not commit unfair practices is recognized, and unless all persons stand equally before the law and the administrative agencies."

Would Halt Coercion

The eight points, paraphrased, were:

1. Recognize "unfair practices" by others than employers as obstructions to interstate commerce.
2. The National Labor Relations Board should confine its unionization activities to protection of the right of employees to organize and bargain through representatives of their own choosing.
3. Prohibit "interference, restraint and coercion" against employees from any source.
4. Prohibit the "closed shop" and the "check-off."
5. Protect employers by describing minimum standards of conduct for unions.
6. Reiterate the right of free speech between employers and employees.
7. Restrict power of the board to favor national or international unions as against local unions.
8. Assure fair trial and adequate court review to all accused of violating any provisions of the law.

Approving the general purpose of the Act, to protect workers in the right to bargain collectively and to ensure peace in industrial relations, the N. A. M. said that since the Act had gone into effect the country had witnessed "a wave of sit-down strikes and other strikes involving violence and intimidation, such as it has never before seen."

Supreme Court Acts

Pointing out that the board had ordered reinstatement, sometimes with back pay, of sit-down strikers, the N. A. M. statement said that "this clearly wrong construction" of the Act by the board "continued until the Supreme Court of the United States, in its decisions of February 27, 1939, called a halt."

The statement concluded:

"All those who have a stake in preserving the integrity of our judicial system should join in urging the Congress to clarify the National Labor Relations Act. If the Congress will make its statute clear and definite, it will serve the public interest by defining and clarifying the area of labor board discretion and obviating the necessity of Court interpretation of what should have been clear enough that it needed little interpretation."

Members of Congress quoted as favoring revision of the Wagner Act included: Senators Edward Burke, (D) of Nebraska; Arthur Vandenberg, (R) of Michigan; James Davis, (R) of Pennsylvania; M. M. Logan, (D) of Kentucky; and Representatives E. E. Cox, (D) of Georgia; John Rankin, (D) of Mississippi; Charles Gifford, (R) of Massachusetts; Dewey Short, (R) of Maryland; Clare Hoffman, (R) of Michigan.

Business Better, Says Bank Organ

NEW YORK (AP)—Business is a little better, the magazine "Banking," official publication of the American Bankers Association, said in its April issue.

The magazine's poll of 2,850 bank directors and presidents in all sections of the country, reflects some improvement, with 39 per cent indicating business is getting better, 46 finding conditions unchanged, and 15 per cent reporting a decline.

This compares with the previous month's results of 39 per cent reporting better business, 38 per cent reporting trade conditions unchanged, and 23 per cent reporting worse business.

William R. Kuhns, editor, said business needs at this stage a "reasonable expectation of profit" for improvement in the face of extended domestic and foreign tension. He said business sentiment is "still predominantly on the optimistic side."

Production of Canadian Newsprint Off in February

MONTREAL (CP)—Production of newsprint by Canadian mills in February totaled 200,631 tons, compared with 208,382 tons in January and 202,601 tons in February, 1938, it was announced by the Newsprint Association of Canada.

Shipments amounted to 178,236 tons, down 11.7 per cent from January's 202,852 tons, and an increase of 9.4 per cent over last year's 162,906. Output exceeded shipments by 12.5 per cent. During the month, the mills operated at 60 per cent of capacity.

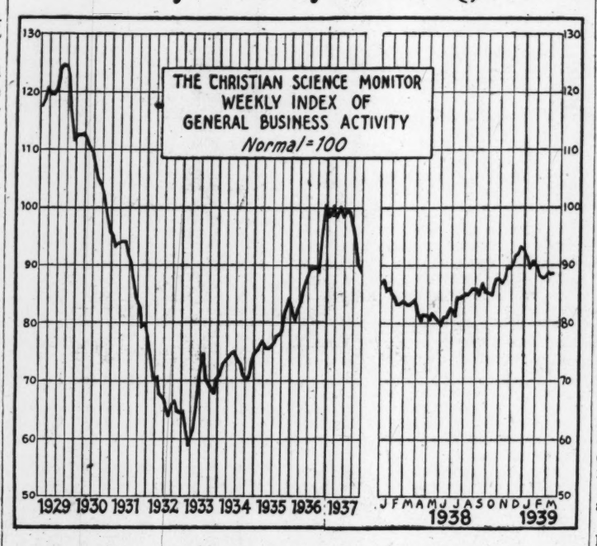
Output in the United States was 70,863 tons in February, against 77,264 in the preceding month, and 61,357 a year ago. Shipments in the same periods were 71,926, 72,967 and 62,480 tons, respectively.

Stocks of all North American manufacturers increased 31,400 tons during the month, against 47,000 tons a year ago.

Commodity Price Average

WASHINGTON — A new low point for 1939 was recorded last week by the wholesale commodity price index compiled by National Fertilizer Association which dropped to 72.6 from 72.8 in preceding week.

Monitor Index Shows Business Activity Steady During Week



Business activity leveled off during the week ended March 18 following a minor decline in the preceding week, according to The Christian Science Monitor weekly index. On March 18, the index registered 88.6 (prel.) unchanged from the preceding week. This compared with 83.6 on March 19, 1938.

A greater-than-seasonal advance in bank debits outside New York City was offset by minor declines in electric power production and miscellaneous freight carloadings. The decrease in total output of electricity slightly exceeded expectations for a small seasonal decline but on an adjusted basis the series is holding relatively steady at current levels and is well above a year ago.

Miscellaneous carloadings continued to pile up a larger weekly total but the gain for the week fell short of the customary rise and the adjusted index eased off. At its current level of 81.8 the index compares with 74.8 on the corresponding date last year.

Steel operations dropped off a point during the week to 55½ per cent of capacity, Steel estimates indicated. A leveling off in demand which accounted in part for the output decline is, however, regarded as temporary with large rail orders seen as a spur to activity.

Automobile production on the other hand made its fourth consecutive weekly gain boosting output to the highest level since the middle of January. Further increases are reported in prospect.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

	March 18* 1939	March 11 1939	March 18 1938
Combined index	88.6	88.6	83.6
Bk debits outside NYC	82.5	81.6	78.4
Elec power product'n	95.1	95.3	89.7
Mis carloadings	81.8	82.0	74.8

*Preliminary.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The market rallied, at long last. It wasn't much of a rally and didn't seem to prove much. The chart-readers who said the market would go to 152 (which it did) and then fall to 135 (it got down to 139½) now say it will go to 147.

This is pure guess. But the bottom last week wasn't quite the bottom of January, when Franco took Barcelona. The top on March 10 wasn't up to the top of January 4, which wasn't up to the top of November 12. So the range is narrowing, as it did last March—mid-June.

Volume fell off on the rally. The market revived its habit of making major changes over-night, so that the typical day's fluctuation is not as great as the gap between one night's close and next morning's opening. Hence there are again many gaps in the charts, which may mean anything. Dependence on Europe may be the chief reason; every morning everybody looks to see how London closed, and the cue is almost always correct, so long as Hitler is bearing down. Last week New York and London were up three days and down two, and they were the same days.

European War Talk Chief Factor

Europe again made the market, with Washington as runner-up and domestic business news all but ignored. Everybody's leading question was "Will there be war?" and everybody's answer was different as to when and where.

Bonds moved in sympathy with stocks, as they do in crises, and governments had a recovery. Commodities, though, ignored the war; wheat stood almost still, and cotton traders kept their spyglasses trained almost entirely on Washington and their earphones tuned in on Senator Smith and Secretary Henry Wallace.

Meantime the Washington news failed to help the market. The appeasement program seems further disintegrating. A sign of its disintegration was the evidence that Washington officials appear eager to label plans "appeasement" when they are inspired by other motives, such as those of the Social Security modification. The Social Security Advisory Council last December recommended the step now to be taken that of (forgetting the 1940 step-up in Title VIII (old-age) payroll tax from 2 per cent to 3 per cent). This was only one of many Council recommendations, however, including a broadside at the whole principle of the $47,000,000,000 reserve which John Flynn attacks in the February Harper's

Bigger Cash Deficits in Sight

Last week's proposal will cut away $250,000,000 from revenues available (after bookkeeping formalities) for government spending. It is therefore a move toward bigger cash deficits and will probably be followed by a move to increase the initial Title VIII (old age) benefits in 1942 above the average $17 per month which the law now contemplates to those then over 65 who are willing to give up their jobs and live on their $17 monthly.

Official attitude on budget-balancing was neatly shown in FRB Chairman Marriner Eccles' tongue-in-cheek advice to the Senate Committee that though he personally was against budget-balancing he thought most people favored it and Congress should obey majority behest. This puts it clearly up to Congress, and incidentally left Wall Street as amused as annoyed.

They say ex-SEC Chairman William Douglas spoke for Jerome Frank to succeed him. The Street would rather see Frank than Robert Hutchins of Chicago. Mr. Hutchins was offered the presidency of the Exchange last year but he'll never get another such offer here after last fall, when he resigned from the Exchange governorship because nobody would vote with him to have the Whitney case kept open and further investigated; so if the President wants to show his independence of the Street he will appoint Mr. Hutchins head of the SEC.

Smith Barney Gets Big Issue

The move to reduce seat membership will probably not be heard of again for years. The members were polled and only 521 out of 1375 took the trouble to reply. Of these 283 favored and 238 opposed, both those who favored reduction split hopelessly among the various plans and the Exchange is dropping the whole thing. Last year a special committee issued a printed report on the matter but nothing came of that either.

Halsey, Stuart failed to get the Northern States Power $17,500,000 issue by a hair. Their syndicate bid was almost exactly the same as that of Smith, Barney, which got it—104 to the company, 106 to the public. But for the same coupon and maturity Halsey offered to issue bonds with a call price of 109 and Smith Barney's call price for the same date was 110 and they got it. The company was pleased.

Incidentally this column was in error last week in saying that the previous Northern States offering was managed by Smith, Barney. They had a participation but the syndicate managers were Bancamerica-Blair, now Blair & Company. This time Smith, Barney managed and Blair & Company had a participation of $875,000, or exactly 5 per cent, being limited under the new U-12 rule (Utility Act of 1935) on account of their interest in Standard Gas which once controlled Northern States Power.

Gold Pours Into U. S.

Gold is coming into this country faster than ever. The Manhattan is bringing $50,000,000, a record single shipment. Ocean freight rates have been notched up so that there is no profit in private arbitrage shipments, which leads to the natural conclusion that most of the gold now on the way is for official account of central banks, funds, or governments, to be earmarked here out of possible German reach.

The earmarked gold here of $700,000,000, which is not counted in U. S. monetary gold stocks, will rise soon and fast: Little countries like Switzerland, Holland, and Belgium, are caching gold here, in preference now to London. Even Britain is caching gold abroad; it buys new South African gold at the rate of 1,000,000 ounces a month and leaves it down there.

"Registered" or "travel" marks here are weak They are the residue of the 1931 standstill agreement, and are sold by banks here to travelers to Germany. Consequently they tend to rise in the spring when the travel season starts, and decline in the fall; they also tend to fall every time Herr Hitler makes a major move. Seasonally, then, they should now be rising; actually, they are falling.

The German trading mechanism against which the new countervailing duties are aimed is called Inlandkonto. Further reason for doubting Germany's power to retaliate is the fact that her purchases of cotton here have already been cut to the bone, being only about 250,000 bales last year.

Business news last week was again indifferent to poor. The overall indices again declined including (except for) that of the Christian Science Monitor which held unchanged. Automobile retail sales are again below seasonal expectations. Scrap steel is up at Cleveland and Detroit, but operations stick around the 55 per cent level. First quarter steel earnings will probably be very close to 1938 fourth-quarter results.

U. S. 'Real' Income Is Higher First 2 Months of 1939

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Commerce Department reported that during the first two months of 1939 the American people had "a substantially larger real income."

The Department said that income of all individuals in the nation—from wages, salaries, dividends, interest, relief payments and income from enterprise—totalled $5,090,000,000 during February. This was $115,000,000 above February, 1938.

"Income payments during the first two months of 1939 placed more income in the hands of the American people than in January and February of 1938, which, along with a 3 per cent lower cost of living this year, provided a substantially larger real income," the report said.

The seasonally adjusted index of payments, prepared by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, declined from 84.2 (1929 equals 100) in January to 83.9 in February. The 1938 low was 80.4, recorded last May, and the 1938 high 84.4 in December.

During February employees' compensation, the largest element in total income, totalled $3,574,000,000, an increase of 4.5 per cent over February, 1938.

Dollar volume of salaries and wages in February, was practically unchanged from January, but, after allowance for the usual seasonal movement, the index of employees, compensation declined from 85.5 in January to 85.0 in February. The index is now 7 per cent above its 1938 low of 79.4 and 1 per cent under the recent high of 86.2, recorded in December.

Income of employees in February in mining, manufacturing and construction was 7 per cent larger than for the like month of 1938.

Dividend and interest payments in February continued below a year ago, but the drop was somewhat smaller than a decline recorded for January.

Foreign Capital Sent U. S. in 1938 Totals $368,902,000

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Treasury disclosed a net total of 368,902,000 of foreign capital came into the United States for investment or safekeeping during 1938.

About three times this amount came here for safekeeping alone during the last four months of the year when the first Czecho-Slovakian crisis caused European owners of wealth to seek depositories outside of possible war zones. The year-end capital movement, however, followed a calm of about eight months in which many Europeans had taken home a lot of the jittery money they had sent here the previous year, making the net total for the year appear relatively small.

For the year 1938, $293,215,000 of foreign money was added to bank deposits in this country, $34,000 to brokerage balances, $48,895,000 in domestic securities, and $26,758,000 came here to buy back foreign securities previously owned in this country.

Europe sent a net total of $388,655,000 worth of capital here, but the Far East withdrew some banking funds and Latin American countries bought back some of their debts to United States investors and also withdrew some bank funds.

Foreigners paid for the capital transfers almost exclusively by sending gold here.

Average Cost of Living in U. S. Seen As About 85.3 P. C. of the 1929 Level

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The average cost of living in the United States is now about 85.3 per cent of the 1929 level, according to a survey by the Statistical Division of the National Industrial Conference Board.

Items included in the estimates of the average cost of living are food, which accounts for about 33 cents of the wage earner's dollar; sundries, which account for 30 cents; housing, 20 cents; clothing, 12 cents; and fuel and light, 5 cents of each dollar.

Clothing was the best buy in January, costing only 73.7 per cent of the 1929 figure. Food prices were also low, at 74.1 per cent of their 1929 level, while fuel and light cost 92 per cent, housing cost 93.7 per cent, and sundries 97.1 per cent.

The study reveals that the cost of food has fluctuated more sharply since 1929 than the cost of any other commodity used in estimating the wage earner's living expenses. In the spring of 1933 the cost of food was only 57 per cent of its 1929 value. By May, 1937, it rose to 83 per cent and then declined last January to 74 per cent of the 1929 cost.

The cost of housing has also varied greatly in the last decade. The index for housing fell below that of the cost of living late in 1932, continued its downward trend until January, 1934, and then began to rise steadily. Since the summer of 1936, housing has been relatively dearer than the cost of living.

The costs of sundries and of fuel and light have remained almost constant during the 10-year period since 1929.

Exchange Seat Sells At New Low for '39

NEW YORK (AP)—Arrangements have been made for transfer of a seat in the New York Stock Exchange for $60,000, a decline of $10,000 from the preceding sale and equal to the lowest price paid thus far in the year.

The previous transfer at $70,000 was the highest price of the year.

Firm Formed to Take Over WPA Rehabilitation Colony

LITTLE ROCK, Ark (AP)—WPA officials have chartered a new corporation to take over Dyess Colony, $3,000,000 Government-financed rural rehabilitation project formerly operated by Dyess Colony, Inc., which Gov. Carl E. Bailey dissolved last week.

Floyd Sharp, Arkansas WPA administrator and President of Dyess Colony, Inc., with whom Governor Bailey has long been at odds, was elected president of the new operating company, to be known as Dyess Rural Rehabilitation Corporation.

Governor Bailey dissolved the former Colony corporation by proclamation along with other concerns listed as failing to pay corporation franchise taxes for three years. Officials estimated its tax bill at $33.

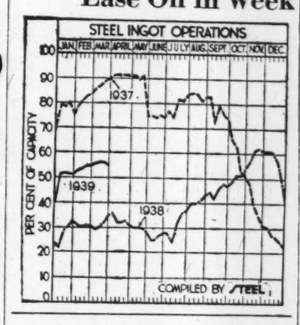
Approximately 500 families taken off relief form the population of the colony, in Mississippi County.

Exchange to Close April 7

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The board of governors of the New York Stock Exchange has voted to close the market on Good Friday, April 7.

Steel Operations Ease Off in Week



Steel Operations Drop 1 Point To 55½ P. C. Capacity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND—Steel operations in the United States declined one point during the past week to 55½ per cent of mill capacity, according to the magazine Steel.

"Steel business this month has fallen short of expected levels," continues the report, "although sufficient business is at hand and in prospect to pevent any marked letdown in operations immediately. In fact, some producers look for better business next quarter than during the current period. Production of rails and tin plate will help to sustain steelmaking in April and May, while requirements of building and engineering construction, shipbuilding and the automotive industry also will provide considerable support.

Eyes on Europe

"Some unsettlement in steel markets is attributed to foreign developments. In spite of this, activity in eastern markets is tending to expand. This reflects partly the government rearmament program which is aiding not only builders of heavy machinery but also smaller companies, such as makers of light stampings. At the same time private industry is busier and is giving tangible evidence in an increasing amount of small industrial construction programs.

"Tin plate demand has improved more slowly than was anticipated, but production is up to 60 per cent.

"Steel orders from the automotive industry continue small in most instances, although some partsmakers are more active. Motorcar assemblies last week reached a new peak for the year at 89,400 units, a gain of 2,675 over the preceding week and more than 57 per cent larger than a year ago."

Output Above 1938

Last week's 1-point drop in steel ingot production leaves output well ahead of the 35 per cent prevailing a year ago. Responsible for the lower output were reductions of 2 points to 48 per cent at Pittsburgh, 10 points to 63 per cent at Wheeling, 2 points to 52½ at Cleveland and 4 points to 72 at Detroit.

Buffalo increased 4 points to 37½ per cent, while other districts were unchanged. These included Chicago at 56½, Birmingham at 78, Cincinnati at 55, St. Louis at 57½, Youngstown at 54, eastern Pennsylvania at 40 and New England at 65.

Scrap markets are less buoyant in certain areas, but prices are steady or higher. An advance in the East has raised the scrap composite 8 cents to $15.04. The finished steel composite is unchanged at $56.50.

Calif. Business Activity Slightly Above Year Ago

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—Business activity during February, although below the previous month, was slightly above the levels of a year earlier, according to the Business Outlook just released by Wells Fargo Bank.

The Wells-Fargo index, which measures business activity in terms of the 1923-24 average being equal to 100, stood, preliminarily, at 96.4 in February as against 100.1 in January and 95.6 in February, 1938.

Of the four factors of the index, department store sales held even with the preceding month (allowing for seasonal variations), while industrial production, carloadings, and bank debits showed declines.

Brokers' Loans Decline $71,000,000 During Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reported that last week's loans to brokers and dealers on securities held by reporting member banks in New York City totaled $644,000,000.

The week ended March 22 and the total represented a decrease of $71,000,000 when compared with the previous week. Loans for the corresponding week a year ago totaled $575,000,000.

European Marts Recover as Talk Of War Lessens

LONDON (AP)—The London Stock Exchange closed firm and quiet last week after a fall which started an eventful week, but the market's recovery was notably feebler than in times of previous crises.

The main reaction to the political upheaval was a fall of from 10 to 15 per cent in small trading volume followed by a fair recovery on about the same volume of purchases.

Ground which had been gained Tuesday after a week-end slump was lost again Thursday but a slight improvement was made by the end of the week.

For example, the 3½ per cent war loan was down to 95 Monday, recovered to 97 and on Friday closed at 96¼.

Wednesday's Wall Street slump after German annexation of Memel and a fresh batch of war rumors was blamed for the weak recovery. Growing sluggishness in recovery raised the question among dealers whether minimum prices might be imposed by authorities in the high grade securities market.

Germany's new finance plan was received in London's financial circles doubtfully. Financial writers described it variously as "a Nazi move toward inflation," "A further advance along the path of financial revolution," and "extraordinary and ingenious."

Germany's floating debt was estimated to have increased from 2,300,000,000 marks ($920,000,000) a year ago to 5,910,000,000 marks ($2,464,000,000) on March 1, considered in London another dangerous portent.

Brazilian bonds rose sharply Friday upon reports payments might be resumed on British-held obligations. Brazil 5 per cent 1914 funding issues rose from 17 to 19, 40-year funding from 15 to 17, and Sao Paulo 7 per cent 1930 issues 23 to 25.

In the European section Czech bonds were the strongest group. Eight per cent Czech bonds rose from 44 to 49 and City of Prague 7½ per cents rose from 40 to 43.

There was considerable buying of dollars and offering of continental currencies. A large consignment of dollar notes due in London this week is expected to wipe out the present 1 per cent premium.

On the Paris Bourse Friday there was fair recovery following a favorable interpretation of the Italian King's speech and reports that surrender of Madrid was imminent. Easing of nervousness was shown by reduced amounts of gold declared for shipment to New York.

Government securities gained slightly and electrical issues were particularly firm. Generale d'Electricite gained 60 points to 1,425.

Amsterdam trading was quiet. Improvements were recorded up to Friday's closing with gains from one to six points. American issues showed all around firmness.

The Berlin Boerse showed little noteworthy business even though the Rumanian-German trade treaty caused more briskness than usual. Only fractional changes resulted at the week's closing.

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Corset Shop—Second Floor

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Guaranty Trust Blames New Deal For Rigid Prices

NEW YORK (AP)—The Guaranty Trust Co., one of the largest Wall Street commercial banks, laid the blame for rigidity in prices of goods and services partly on the Federal Government's doorstep.

It undertook, in its monthly business survey, a discussion of prices in relation to the Federal monopoly inquiry, pointing out the early phase of the study apparently was aimed to determine whether a decline in competition had hardened prices and retarded business recovery and re-employment.

Manufactured goods, particularly, have been considered by some economists too high in relation to raw materials and farm products, impeding trade between town and country.

The bank held business costs, and so prices of goods and services, had been kept up by:

Government efforts to sustain or raise wage rates.

Increased taxes.

Various forms of business regulation, including state and Federal legislation directed against chain stores.

Agricultural policies to restrict output and keep prices up.

The bank argued business probably would have improved faster if wage rates had been lowered and employment maintained at higher levels. Industry, it noted, was forced to cut employment for lack of flexibility in other costs, including wages.

Government influence against wage cuts, it pointed out, in recent years "has taken more tangible form in the National Labor Relations Act, the wage and hour law and other legislation tending to promote wage inflexibility."

"In the final analysis," it added, "the problem of prices, in so far as it related to business recovery, is largely a problem of costs. Competition that tends to reduce or hold down prices can be blocked by unyielding cost factors. If costs can be reduced, both prices and production can be relied upon to respond."

Would Barter U. S. Cotton for Rubber Of Britain, Holland

AKRON, Ohio (AP)—President P. W. Litchfield of the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company has proposed that the United States enter into negotiations with Great Britain and Holland offering the exchange of surplus American cotton for an emergency supply of crude rubber.

Asserting the nation's source of rubber supply lies "half way around the world," Mr. Litchfield told Goodyear's annual stockholders' meeting that shipping would be disorganized in the event of a major war. The present national supply represents scarcely more than five months' consumption, he said, hence effect of ship scarcity would be immediately transmitted to the rubber, automobile, power and light and many other industries.

The Government now holds more than 11,000,000 bales of cotton, the rubber manufacturer added, which it has purchased or accepted as collateral for loans to cotton producers.

Corn Up on Export Demand; Wheat Off

CHICAGO, March 27 (AP)—Improved export demand for U. S. corn gave prices of that grain an upward tilt here today while wheat was lower largely because of favorable crop conditions.

Corn export sales were estimated as high as 500,000 bushels, the best business in weeks. Bookings from the gulf to Europe of afloat corn and several loads for the first half of April shipment were reported.

Corn closed 1⅛-¼ higher than Saturday, May 47¾-⅞, July 49½; wheat ¼-½ lower, May 67⅝, July 67⅝-½; oats ⅛-¼ lower.

Bata Shoe Firm Urged To Move Plant to St. Louis

ST. LOUIS (AP)—The Bata Shoe Company, world's largest shoe manufacturers, has been urged to move from former Czecho-Slovakia to St. Louis.

John Ring, Jr., of the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce, suggested in a message to Jan A. Bata that the president of the shoe firm move whatever portion of his plant could be transferred.

Mr. Bata visited St. Louis shoe factories two years ago and announced he had purchased an industrial site at Belcamp, Mo.

Mr. Ring said the property never had been developed.

The Bata company employs 60,000 workers in its plants and tanneries at Zlin.

Celotex Buys Up More Certain-teed Stock

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—In furtherance of its plans to develop a full line of building materials, the Celotex Corporation announces the purchase of an additional 43,300 shares of the outstanding stock of the Certain-teed Products Corporation. These shares, representing the next largest holdings to those of Celotex, were purchased en bloc from the General Investment Corporation and the Standard Investing Corporation of Boston at a price of $12.50 a share.

The purchase brings Celotex's Certain-teed holdings to 9,496 shares of preferred and 147,260 shares of common, and increases Celotex's interest in Certain-teed's outstanding common stock to approximately 24 per cent.

American-Hawaiian S. S. Up

NEW YORK—The American-Hawaiian Steamship Company reported for the two months ended Feb. 28, 1939, subject to year-end adjustments, profit of $64,270 after expenses, depreciation, etc., but before federal income taxes, comparing with loss of $25,603 in first two months of previous year. February profit was $28,607 before federal income taxes, against loss of $70,809 in February, 1938.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
1	3⅜s '43-40 June	104.23	104.23	104.23
1	3⅜s '43-41 Mch	106.19	106.19	106.19
2	4s '54-44	115.22	115.22	115.22
5	2½s '45	107.28	107.28	107.28
6	3½s '49-46	111.2	111.2	111.2
10	4¼s '52-47	120.12	120.12	120.12
3	2½s '53-49	104.29	104.29	104.29
53	2¾s '54-51	106.19	106.17	106.18
10	3s '55-51	109.20	109.20	109.20
3	2¾s '60-55	107	107	107
5	2¾s '59-56	105.18	105.18	105.18
699	2¾s '65-60	104.28	104.21	104.27
6	2¾s '63-58	105.4	104.31	105.4

Home Owners' Loan

2	2¾ '49-39	102.2	102.2	102.2
51	2¾s '44-42	104.28	104.28	104.28

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
1	Adams Exp 4¼s '46st	104¼	104¼	104¼
1	Alb & Sus 3½s '46	79½	79½	79½
3	Alleghany cv 5s '49	70½	69½	69½
4	Alleghan 5s '50 st	33½	33	33
2	Allis Chalm cv 4s '52	109¾	109¾	109¾
12	Am&For Ps5s 2030	⅞58½	58	58½
1	AmIGChemcv 5½s49	103	103	103
21	Am T&T 5½s '43	111 23-32	111 11-16	111 23-32
10	Am T&T 3¼s '66	108⅛	-07⅞	108
7	Am T&T 3½s '61	108	107⅞	108
2	Am W W & E 6s '75	104	103¾	104
2	Anaconda Cop 4½s '50	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
2	Ang C Nitra deb '67	24	24	24
5	Ann Arbor 4s '95	41	41	41
8	Arm Del 4s '57	99	98¾	98¾
12	Arm Del 4s '55	99½	99⅛	99⅛
19	AT & SF aj 4s '95 st	93	92¾	93
4	AT & SF cv 4½s '48	103	103	103
5	Atl & Dan 1st 4s '48	86¾	86¾	86¾
14	B & O rfg 6s '95	42½	42½	42½
12	B & O rfg 5s '95	22	21¾	22
7	B & O 5s '96 F	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜
2	B & O 5s 2000 D ct	20½	20½	20½
13	B & O cv 4½s '60	12⅞	12⅞	12¼
11	B & O4sPLE&WV'41ct	12½	12	12
5	B & O 5s S W '50	50	49⅞	50
1	B & O 5s S W '50 ct	41	41	41
1	B & O 4s T C '59	40¼	40¼	40¼
3	Bang & Aroo 5s '43	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝
2	Bell T Pa 5s '48 B	104½	104½	104½
14	Beth Stl 4¼s '60	117¾	117¾	117¾
13	Beth Stl 3¾s '66	107¼	106½	106½
16	Beth Stl 3½s '52	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
8	Boston & Me 5s '67	101¼	101	101
7	Bost & Me 4¾s JJ '61	35	34½	34½
6	Bkly Edis 3¼s '66	32¾	32½	32½
6	Bkly Edis 3¼s '66	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞
11	Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	75¼	75¼	75¼
1	Bkly Un El 1st 6s '50	88	88	88
1	Bkly Un Gas 5s '57	105¾	105¾	105¾
3	Bkly U Gas 5s '50	83½	83½	83½
8	Bkly U Gas 5s '57 B	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
1	Buf Gen El 4½s '81	112½	112¼	112½
1	Buf R&P 1st 4½s '57 ct	34¾	34¾	34¾
2	Bush T Bldg 5s '60	54½	54½	54½
4	Cal Ore Pow 4s '66	99⅜	99	99⅜
3	Can Sou 5s '62	95½	95½	95½
5	Can Nat 5s '69 Jly	115	114⅞	115
1	Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	115	115	115
1	Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	115½	115½	115½
11	Can Nor 6½s '46	122½	122½	122½
10	Can Pac 5s '44	97¼	97¼	97¼
14	Can Pac 4½s perp	98⅞	98⅝	98⅞
1	Carrier& Gen 5s '50	80	79⅞	80
4	Celotex 4½s '47 ww	90¼	90¼	90¼
15	Cen Ill E&G 5s '51	94½	94½	94½
11	Cen Pac 5s '60	104⅜	103⅞	104
1	Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	56½	56	56
3	Cen RR NJ 5s '87	73	73	73
2	Cen RR NJ 4s '87	19¾	19¼	19¼
4	Certain-td 5½s '48	18	18	18
3	Champ P&F 4¾s '50	82	82⅞	83
6	C&O 4½s '92	102	102	102
3	C&O rfg 3½s '96 E	122⅞	122⅞	122⅞
5	Chi & Alton 3s '49	99	99	99
1	CB&Q rfg 5s '71 A	113¼	111½	113¼
10	CB&Q gen 4s '58	99½	98½	98½
9	CB&Q 4s '49 Ill	99	98⅝	99
2	CB&Q 3½s '49 Ill	103	103	103
1	Chi & E Ill 5s '51	100¼	100¼	100¼
2	Chic Gt West 4s '59	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
25	CMSP&Pac 5s 75	19¾	19¾	19¾
6	CMSP&P aj5s 2000	9	9	9
1	Chi&NW gm 5s 87	23¼	23¼	23¼
1	Chi&NW cv 4¼s 49	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
1	Chi & NW 4s 87	4¼	4¼	4¼
4	Chi & NW 3½s 87	13½	13½	13½
1	CT Hte & St rfg 5s 60	13½	13	13
8	Ch Un Sta 3¾s 63	59½	59½	59½
2	Ch Un Sta 3½s 63	108⅜	108	108
1	Ch & W Ind 4s 52	104¼	104¼	104¼
2	Cin Un Term 3½s 71	93½	93½	93½
2	Cin Un Term 3½s 71	102¼	102¼	102¼
1	CCC&StL 4½s 77	108½	108½	108½
19	Clev Elec Ill 3½s 65	58	58	58
5	Clev Un Term 5½s 72	109½	109½	109½
3	ClevUnTerm 5s 73	90	89½	90
2	ClevUnTerm4½s77C	82¾	82½	82¾
2	Col P&I 5s 70	76	75½	75½
1	Col & So 4½s 80	63	63	63
3	Colmbia G 5s 52 Ap	44	44	44
6	Colmbia G 5s 52 May	102¼	102¼	102¼
9	Colmbia G 5s 1961	101½	101¼	101¼
4	Col Fly Pw&L 4s 65	101½	101¼	101½
20	Comwlth Ed 3½s 68	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
26	Comwlth Ed cv 3½s58	109¼	109¼	109¼
17	Comwlth Ed 4s 81	109½	109½	109½
4	Conn R&L 4½s51st	107½	107	107½
4	Conn Riv Pow 3¾s 61	109	109	109
4	Con Edis 3¼s 66	110¼	110	110
2	Con Edis 3½s 48	106	105⅞	106
1	Con Edis 3½s 58	107	107	107
2	Con Oil cv 3½s 51	107	107	107
5	Consum2Pow 3½s '70	109¾	109¾	109¾
5	Consum Pow 3½s '66	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
20	Contin'tal Oil 2¾s'48	105⅜	105⅛	105⅛
10	Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	108½	108½	108½
2	Cuba R R 5s '52	34⅝	34½	34⅝
25	Del Lack Hud rfg 4s '43	37½	37½	37½
2	Det Ed 4½s '61	64¼	64	64
6	Detroit Ed 4s '65	111¾	111¾	111¾
1	Det T Tun 4½s '61	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞
1	Erie rfg 5s '67	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
4	Erie rfg 5s '75	11	11	11
1	Erie 1st 4s '96	11¼	11¼	11¼
1	Erie gen lien 4s '96	47	47	47
27	FirestoneT&R3½s48	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
2	Fla E Cst 5s '74	103⅞	103⅞	104⅛
1	Francis Sug 6s '56	7½	7½	7½
1	Gen Cable 5½s '52	41	41	41
6	Gen Cable 5½s '47	103½	103½	103½
1	Gen MotAccept3¼s'51	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
10	Gen Stl Cast 5½s'49	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
3	Goodrich 4½s '56	65	64⅝	65
3	Goodrich 6s '65	100¾	100⅝	100¾
1	Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52	102¼	102⅛	102¼
4	Gt Nor 1st 4½s '61	97¾	97⅜	97⅜
15	Gt Nor 4s '46G	104¾	104⅜	104¾
19	Gt Nor 4s '46H	99⅜	98⅞	99¼
6	Hoe & Co 1st mtg '44	89½	89½	89½
1	Hous OilTex5½s'40	75	75	75
9	Hudson Coal 5s '62A	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
4	Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	33	32¼	32¼
1	Hud&Man inc 5s '57	49½	49¼	49½
3	Ill Bell Tel 2¾s '70B	133¼	131¾	133½
5	Ill Cen 4s '53	112	111¾	112
26	Ill Cen 4¾s '66	54⅝	54⅝	54⅝
16	IC&CSL&NO 4½s '63	51¾	51¼	51¼
5	Indus Rayon 4½s'48	55¼	55	55¼
3	Inland Stl 3¾s '61	95¾	95¾	95¾
2	Interb R Tr 5s '32	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
1	Interb RTr rfg 5s'66	36	36	36
5	Int Gt Nor 1st 6s '52	63¾	63½	63½
24	Int Hydro El cv 6s '44	84¾	83¾	84⅛
2	Int Nor Mar 6s '41	57	57	57
1	Int Paper 6s '55	91	90¼	91
7	Int Rys C A 6½s '47	94½	94¼	94½
12	Int T&T 4½s '52	67	66⅝	66⅝
1	Int T&T 5s '55	69½	69	69½
1	Jones&L'ghSt4¼s'61	97	96⅞	97
11	K C South 5s '50	66⅞	66¾	66¾
5	K C South 3s '50	69¾	69¾	69¾
5	Kans G&E 4½s '80	104⅛	103⅞	103⅛
4	Keith (BF) 6s '46	99	98⅝	99
24	Koppers Co 4s '51	102⅞	102¾	102⅞
1	Kresge Found 4s '45	103¾	103¾	103¾
10	Kresge Found 3½s'47	103	103	103
7	Lac Gas 6½s '53	54½	54⅛	54⅛
15	Lac Gas 5s '49	86	85	85
15	Lautaro Nit inc '75	25¼	25¼	25¼
1	Leh & N Eng 4s '65A	89½	89½	89½
1	Leh Val C&N 4½s '54A	60⅛	59	59
1	Leh Val Coal 5s '74	19½	19½	19½
17	Liggett&M 3½s '44	128¾	128½	128½
5	Loews 3½s '46	101½	101	101
6	Long Isl rfg 4s '49	85¾	85⅝	85¾
6	Lorillard Co 7s '44	128	128	128
25	Louisin & Ark 5s '69	88½	87⅞	88½
2	Lius&N un 4s '40	92	92	92
53	Manhat Ry 4s '90	100¼	100⅜	100½
2	Manhat Ry 4s '90 ct	33½	32	32
2	Manhat Ry 4s '90 ct	29¼	29¼	29¼
4	Met Ed 4½s '68	105¾	105½	105¾
3	MSP&SSMar 5½s '78	111¼	111¼	111¼
10	MSP&SSM gtd 5s '38	8	8	8
2	MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	8	8	8
2	Mo-Ill 5s '59	53½	53½	53½
5	M-K-T 4½s '78	27	27	27
1	Mo Pac 5s '65 A	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
1	Mo Pac 5s '77 F	17¾	17¾	17¾
12	Mo Pac gen 4s '75	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
3	MonWPa Pub Sv 5s '65	104½	104⅜	104½
15	Mont Pow 3¾s '66	99⅞	99½	99¾
1	Mor & Essex 5s '55	52	51	52
2	Mor&Essex3½s2000	45¾	45¾	45¾
8	Mutual Un Tel 5s '41	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛
1	Nassua El 4s '51	100	100	100
13	Nat Dairy 3¾s '51ww	41	41	41
1	Nat Dist Pr 4½s '45	105	104¾	104⅝
8	Natl Steel 4s '65	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
10	Newark Gas 5s '48	106⅛	106	106
1	NO Pub Svc 5s '55 B	124	124	124
11	NYC rfg 5s 2013	103½	103¼	103½
16	NYC rfg 4½s 2013 A	64¼	63⅜	63⅜
8	NYC cn 4s '98	58⅛	57½	57½
2	NYC 3¾s '46	66⅝	66½	66½
8	NYC cv 3¼s '52	79½	79½	79½
49	NYC&HR 4½s 2013	71	70¾	71
12	NYC&HR 3½s '97	58	57½	57⅝
25	NYC Lns 4½s'98	81	80⅝	80⅝
4	NY Chi&StL 5½s '98	69	69	69
23	NY Ch&StL 4½s '78	70	70	70
4	NY Conn RR 4½s '53	54⅞	54½	54⅞
1	NYNH&H cv 6s 48	107	107	107
1	Nor& W 4s '96	14	14	14
22	Nor Pac 6s 2047	121⅞	121⅞	121⅞
1	Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	67⅞	67	67⅞
5	Nor Pac 4s 97	58¾	58¾	58¾
4	Nor Sta Pow 3½s 67	82	82	82
1	Ohio Edis 3¾s '72	108½	108⅜	108⅜
8	Okla G&E 4s '46	104¾	103¾	103¾
9	Or-Wash RR&N 4s '61	105	105	105
14	Otis Steel 4½s '62 A	105⅞	105¾	105⅞
4	Pac Gas & El 3½s '66	75¼	74	74
11	Pac Gas & El 4s '64	109¼	109¼	109¼
25	Pac T&T 3¼s '66 B	108½	108¼	108½
1	Para Pict 6s '55	108¾	108¼	108½
2	Pen Co 4s '63	101¾	101¾	101¾
9	Pen P&Ls 4½s '81	102	101⅞	102
5	Pen RR gen 5s '68	105⅛	105¼	105⅛
4	Pen RR cn 4½s '60	108⅛	106⅛	106⅞
5	Pen RR gen 4½s '65	99½	99⅛	99⅛

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
6	Pen RR 4½s deb '70	87¾	87¼	87¼
5	Pen RR gen 4¼s '81	96½	96¼	96¼
16	Pen RR 4¼s '84 E	96½	96⅛	96⅛
3	Pen RR 4s '48	111	111	111
2	Pen RR 4s '48 st	111	111	111
11	Pen RR 3¾s '70	89½	89¼	89¼
14	Pen RR 3¼s '52	87⅞	86¾	86¾
3	Pere Marq 5s '56	72½	72½	72½
1	Pere Marq 4½s '80	67	67	67
1	Phil Bal&Wash 4s '43	109	109	109
11	PhilBal&W 4½s '81 D	107	106¾	106¾
3	Phila Co 5s '67	102½	102⅜	102⅜
1	Ph Read C&I cv 6s '49	31½	31½	31½
11	Philippine Ry 4s '37	9⅝	9¼	9¼
8	Phillips Pet 3s '48	83½	83	83½
1	PCC&StL 5s '70 A	109	108¾	108¾
1	Pitt Young & A 4s '48	106¾	106¾	106¾
16	Portl Gen E 4½s '60	104	104	104
1	Potomac El P 3¾s66	69½	68¾	69⅜
12	Purity Bak 5s '48	109	109	109
2	Reading 4½s '97 A	100½	100¼	100½
15	Rem Rend 4½s56	78⅜	7⅞78	78⅜
9	RepublicSteel 4½s56	103	102½	103
2	Republic Steel4½s61	93¼	93	93¼
4	RevereCop&B4¼s56	93¾	93½	93⅝
1	Richfield Oil 4s '52	100¾	100⅞	100¾
10	Rio Gr Westlst4s39	105	105	105
5	Rutland Can 4s '49	34½	34½	34½
13	St L S F 5s '50B	6	6	6
5	St L S F 5s '50	10¼	10¼	10¼
1	St L SW 1st 4s '89	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
1	St Paul UnDep5s'72	116¼	116¼	116¼
1	Schulco 6½s '46A st	18	18	18
7	Schulco 6½s '46B	28	28	28
2	Schulco 6½s '46 Asst	28	28	28
4	Seab A L cn 6s '45	7½	7½	7½
1	Sea A L 6s '45 ct	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
4	Sea AL rfg 43 '59ct	5	5	5
1	Shell Un 3½s '51	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
3	Silesian-Am 7s '41	72⅞	72⅞	72⅞
38	SoconyVac Oil 3½s'50	98	97⅞	98
3	So Cal Gas 4½s '61	106	105¾	105¾
2	So Col Pow 6s '47	107½	107½	107½
5	Sou Pac 4½s '68	104¼	104¼	104¼
39	Sou Pac 4½s '81	52¼	52	52
21	So Pac 4½s '69	51¾	50¾	51
5	So Pac rfg 4s '55	52	51½	51½
5	So Pac 4s '49	64⅜	65⅜	65⅜
50	So Pac 3¾s '46	53	53	53
4	So Pac 4½s Ore '77	61¾	61¾	61¾
9	So Pac SPTer 4s '50	54⅞	54½	54½
10	South Ry 6s 2ll56	90	90	90
1	South Ry gen 6s '56	74½	74¼	74⅜
8	South Ry cen 5s '94	71½	71½	71½
22	South Ry gen 4s '56	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞
2	Spokane Int 5s '55	56	55¾	55¾
3	Stand Oil N J 3s '61	17¾	17¾	17¾
7	Studebaker cv 6s '45	105	105	105
43	Ten El Pow 6s '47	83½	83½	83½
4	T RR A St L 4s '53	100	99¾	99⅞
5	Tex Corp 3½s '51	107⅛	107⅛	107⅞
107	Tex & Pac 5s '77B	107	106⅞	106⅞
6	Tex & Pac 5s '80	85	85	85
16	Third Ave Rys 5s	86	85½	86
17	Un Pac 1st 4s '47	10¼	10	10
4	Un Pac rfg 4s 2008	113½	113	113
2	Un Pac 3½s '71	108¾	108¾	108¾
70	Un Pac 3½s '70	97¼	97¼	97¼
6	Unit Drug 5s '53	97½	97⅛	97½
5	US Steel 3¼s 48	79	78¾	79
2	Utah Lt&Trac 5s '44	106	105⅞	106
1	Utah P&L 5s '44	98	98	98
4	Utah P&L 5½s '47	98½	98½	98½
4	Utica Gas & El 5s'57	67¼	67¼	67¼
2	Va Ry & Pw 3½s'66	83¾	83¾	83¾
63	Warner Bros cv 6s'39	101	100¾	100⅞
1	Warner Bros cv 6s'39	91	91	91
121	West Pen P 5s '63E	121	121	121
7	West Pen P 4½s '77A	91½	91½	91½
5	Westn Md 4s '52	87	87	87
4	WNY&Pa gen 4s '43	107½	107½	107½
3	Western Un 5s '51	66½	66⅛	66½
1	Western Un 5s '60	65¾	65	65¼
1	Western Un 4½s '50	63¾	63¾	63¾
1	Wheel Stl 4½s '66A	95	95	95
1	Wilson & Co 4s '55	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
10	Wis Cen 4s '49	9¼	9¼	9¼
10	Wis Cen 4s S&D'36ct	5⅜	5½	5⅝
5	Youngst S&T 4s '61	105¾	105¾	105¾
23	Youngst S&T 5s '48	106	105½	105½

Foreign Bonds

10	Abitibi P&P 5s 53	57¼	57¼	57¼
12	Argentie 4s 72 Feb	77¾	77¾	77¾
5	Argentine 4½s 48	92	91¾	92
5	Australia 5s 55	86	86	86
6	Australia 5s 57	99½	99½	99½
13	Australia 4½s 56	93½	93½	93½
1	Belgium 7s 55	112⅜	112⅜	112⅜
10	Belgium 6½s 49	105¼	105½	105⅛
1	Belgium 6s 55	105¼	105	105
1	Brazil 8s 41	24⅜	24	24
27	Brazil 6½s 26-57	19¼	19	19¼
23	Brazil 6½s 27-57	19¼	19⅛	19¼
3	Brazil C Ry El 7s 52	17½	17½	17½
3	Brisbane 6s 50	93½	93½	93½
1	Buen A 4ns 4½s 77	99½	99½	99½
17	Canada 3s 67	51	51	51
2	Canada 2¼s 44	100¼	100	100¼
6	Chile Mtg2Bk6s61asd	102¼	102¼	102¼
3	Chile 6s 60	101½	101½	101½
5	Chile 6s '63 asd	15½	15½	15½
5	Copenhag 5s '52	11½	11½	11½
2	Cordoba City 7s '57 st	87½	87½	87½
20	Cuba 4½s '77	43	43	43
29	Denmark 6s '42	54¾	54⅝	54⅝
21	Denmark 5½s '55	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
29	Denmark 4½s '62	98½	98⅜	98⅜
1	Finland 6s '45	89¾	89½	89¾
1	French 7½s '41	105¼	105¼	105¼
1	Haiti 6s '52	106½	106½	106½
7	Ital Pub Util 7s '52	73⅞	73⅞	73⅞
1	Japan 5½s '65	51	49	51
7	Lombard El 7s '52	57	57	57
1	Met Water 5½s '50	53½	53½	53½
7	Milan City 6½s '52	99½	99½	99½
1	Minas Ger 6½s '58	51⅝	50	51⅜
10	Minas Ger 6½s '59	12½	12½	12½
1	N Sou Wales 5s '57	12¾	12¾	12¾
1	N Sou Wales 5s '58	98¾	98¾	98¾
14	Norway 4½s '65	98¾	98¾	98¾
2	Norway 4s '63	101½	102⅜	102⅝
8	Orient Dev 6s '53	100	100	100
1	Orient Dev 5½s '58	53	52⅞	53
5	Oslo City 4½s '55	49½	49½	49½
12	Panama 5s '63A st asd	100⅜	100½	100½
10	Peru 1st 6s '60	61¼	60½	61¼
10	Peru 2nd 6s 1961	11	11	11
1	Queensld 6s '47	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
2	Rio de Jan 6½s '53	111¼	111¼	111¼
31	Rio Gr do Sul 6s '68	12	12	12
10	Rome 6½s '52	59	58½	59
15	Sao Paulo St 8s '50	12⅞	12¾	12⅞
10	Sao Paulo St 7s '40	29½	29	29½
10	Serbs Cts St 7s '62	21⅜	21¼	21⅜
4	Tokyo El Lt 6s '53	54¼	54¼	54¼
3	UnStlWk6½s '51A	39½	39½	39½
8	Uruguay 3¾s4

Forthcoming Christian Science Lectures

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

Australia

New South Wales

Chatswood (Second Church, Sydney): Hoyts Dreadnought Theatre, Victoria Avenue, 8 p. m., May 4.

England

Devonshire

Torquay: Town Hall, 8 p. m., April 11.

Kent

Sevenoaks: Bligh's Hotel, King's Hall, 3:15 p. m., April 12.

London

London (Second Church): Church Building, 108 Palace Gardens Terrace, W. 8, 8 p. m., April 13

London (Sixth Church): Regal Cinema, Putney, S. W. 15, 3 p. m., April 9.

Middlesex

Hendon: Majestic Cinema, 3 p. m., April 7.

Yorkshire

Huddersfield: The Methodist Church, High Street, 3 p. m., April 14.

Germany

Berlin (Fifth Church): First Church of Christ, Scientist, Wilhelmsaue 112; Wilmersdorf, 6 p. m., April 11. In English. German translation read at 8 p. m.

Dresden (Second Church): Gewerbehaus-Saal, Ostra-Allee 13, 4 p. m., April 13. In German.

Dresden (Third Church): Gewerbehaus, Ostra-Allee 13, 8 p. m., April 13.

Netherlands

The Hague: Church Building, Andries Bickerweg, 1a, 8:30 p. m., April 14. In English. Dutch translation read at 7 p. m.

South Africa

Transvaal

Johannesburg (Fourth Church): City Hall, 8 p. m., May 1.

United States

California

Alameda: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., April 8.

Escalon: Escalon Union High School, 8 p. m., April 7.

Fresno: Fresno High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 6.

Lindsay: Methodist Church, Honolulu and Galehill, 8 p. m., April 4.

Pacific Grove: Grove High School Auditorium, Forest Avenue, 8 p. m., April 3.

Riverside: Memorial Auditorium, Seventh and Lemon Streets, 8 p. m., April 3.

San Francisco (Second Church): Church Edifice, 655 Dolores Street, between Nineteenth and Twentieth Streets, 8 p. m., April 7.

San Francisco (Fifth Church): Church Edifice, 450 O'Farrell Street, 2:30 p. m., April 2.

Ventura: Civic Auditorium, Front and California Streets, 3 p. m., April 2.

Colorado

Denver (First Church): City Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 6.

Denver (joint lecture): City Auditorium, 12:10 p. m., April 7.

Connecticut

New Britain: The South Church, Main and Arch Streets, 8:15 p. m., April 3.

Idaho

Blackfoot: High School Auditorium, 51 South Shilling Avenue, 8:15 p. m., April 7.

Buhl: High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., April 6.

Idaho Falls: Junior High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., April 4.

Rupert (auspices First Church, Burley): Methodist Church, 8 p. m., April 6.

Twin Falls: Twin Falls High School, 8:15 p. m., April 7.

Illinois

Evanston (First Church): Church Auditorium, Chicago Avenue and Grove Street, 8 p. m., April 3.

Galesburg: The First Methodist Church, Kellogg and Ferris Streets, 3 p. m., April 2.

Peru: First Congregational Church, 8 p. m., April 2.

Pontiac: Christian Church, 8 p. m., April 4.

Sterling: Church Edifice, 502 First Avenue, 3 p. m., April 2. (Note change in hour.)

Wheaton: Church Edifice, 327 North Main Street, 8 p. m., April 2.

Indiana

Evansville: Coliseum, 8 p. m., April 3.

Franklin: Masonic Temple, 8 p. m., April 6.

Lebanon: Lebanon High School Gymnasium, Meridan and Williams Street, 3 p. m., April 2.

Muncie: Masonic Temple Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 4.

Valparaiso: Memorial Opera House, 3 p. m., April 2.

Iowa

Davenport: Masonic Temple, 115 West seventh Street, 8 p. m., April 3.

Dubuque: Gold Room, Hotel Julien, 8 p. m., March 31.

Keokuk: Senior High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 4.

Ottumwa: Church Auditorium, 203 East Fourth Street, 8 p. m., April 3.

Kansas

Topeka: New High School Auditorium, Tenth and Polk Streets, Polk Street entrance, 8 p. m., April 4.

Wichita (First Church): Wichita High School East, 2301 East Douglas, 8 p. m., April 8.

Kentucky

Lexington: Henry Clay High School Auditorium, Walton Avenue and East Main Street, 8 p. m., April 4.

Owensboro: Hotel Owensboro Ballroom, 8 p. m., April 4.

Maryland

Baltimore (second Church): The Lyric, Mount Royal and Maryland Avenues, 3 p. m., April 2.

Massachusetts

Amesbury: Main Street Congregational Church, Main Street, 8 p. m., April 3.

Michigan

Dearborn: Masonic Temple, Monroe at Garrison, West Dearborn, 8 p. m., April 6.

Detroit (Fourth Church): Church Edifice, 5240 West Chicago Boulevard, 8 p. m., April 6.

Detroit (Fifth Church): Church Edifice, Whitmor Road at Second Boulevard, 8 p. m., April 6.

Missouri

Columbia: Tiger Hotel Ballroom, 3:30 p. m., April 2.

Kansas City (Seventh Church): Plaza Theater, Forty-seventh and Wyandotte Streets, 12 m., April 6.

Kirkwood: Church Edifice, Clay and Washington Avenues, 8:15 p. m., April 7.

St. Washington: Church Edifice, 9300 Independence Avenue, 3 p. m., April 2.

St. Joseph (First Church): Church Auditorium, Twelfth and Felix Streets, 8 p. m., April 3.

St. Louis (Sixth Church): Church Edifice, 3736 Natural Bridge Avenue, 8 p. m., April 7.

St. Louis (Eighth Church): Church Auditorium, Skinker and Wydown Boulevards, 8 p. m., April 6.

Nebraska

Chadron: The First Congregational Church, 8 p. m., April 4.

Lincoln: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., April 4.

New Jersey

Elizabeth: Masonic Temple, 668 North Broad Street, 8:30 p. m., April 6.

Mountain Lakes: High School, 3:30 p. m., April 2.

Princeton: Princeton High School Auditorium, North Moore Street, 3 p. m., April 2.

New York

Flushing: Church Edifice, 144-27 Sanford Avenue, 8 p. m., April 3. Radiocast Station, WMCA, 570 kilocycles.

Gloversville (Church Edifice): Kingsboro and First Avenues, 8:15 p. m., April 6.

New York (Eighth Church): Church Auditorium, 103 East Seventy-seventh Street, 8 p. m., April 4.

New York (Eleventh Church): Church Edifice, 39 West One Hundred and Nineteenth Street at Grand Avenue, 8:15 p. m., April 8.

Pelham: Pelham Memorial High School Auditorium, Colonial and Corlies Avenues, 8:15 p. m., April 7.

Rochester (Second Church): Masonic Temple Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., April 4.

Troy: Hendrick Hudson Ballroom, 8:15 p. m., April 7.

White Plains: Westchester County Center, 3:30 p. m., April 2.

North Carolina

Raleigh: Hugh Morson High School Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., April 2.

Ohio

Ashland: McDowell Auditorium, Fourth and Cottage Street, 3:30 p. m., April 2.

Cincinnati (First Church): Taft Auditorium, 12 m., April 3.

Cleveland (Third Church): Church Edifice, West Twenty-fifth Street and Mapledale Avenue, 8 p. m., April 7.

Lorain: High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., April 3.

Toledo (Second Church): Loew's Valentine Theater, 409 St. Clair Street, 12:15 p. m., April 7.

Oklahoma

Muskogee: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., April 6. Radiocast Station KBIX, 1500 kilocycles.

Tulsa (Second Church): Convention Hall, 8:15 p. m., April 7.

Oregon

Pendleton: Church Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., April 7.

Pennsylvania

Lancaster: Hensel Hall, Franklin and Marshall College Campus, 8:15 p. m., April 2.

Rhode Island

Woonsocket: Church Edifice, Rockland and Bernice Avenues, 8 p. m., April 4.

Utah

Ogden: The Weber College Auditorium, 2445 Jefferson Avenue, 8 p. m., April 3.

Salt Lake City (First Church): Church Edifice, 336 East Third South Street, 2 p. m., April 2. Radiocast Station KUTA, 1500 kilocycles.

Vermont

St. Johnsbury: Church Edifice, Main and Prospect Streets, 8 p. m., April 4.

Wisconsin

Neenah: Neenah High School Auditorium 8:15 p. m., April 6.

Christian Science Services on Radio

New England

(All times given are local)

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts:

10:45 a. m., WORL, 920kc, April 2, 16; May 7, 21; June 4, 18

10:45 a. m., W1XAL, 21.46mc and its companion transmitter W1XAR, 15.13 mc (chimes radiocast 10:15 to 10:45 a. m.), April 2, May 7, June 4.

7:30 p. m., W1XAL, 6.04mc, W1XAR, 11.73mc (chimes radiocast 7 to 7:30 p. m.), April 2, May 7, June 4.

Eastern States

Florida

Jacksonville—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAX, 900kc, on April 2, May 7, June 4.

New York

Flushing—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc, on April 2, 9, 16, 23, and 30.

Pennsylvania

Pittsburgh—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KDKA, 980kc; also W8XK, 15.2mc, on April 16, May 21, June 18.

Central States

Minnesota

Minneapolis—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WDGY, 1180kc, on April 2, May 7, June 4.

Montana

Great Falls—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFBB, 1280kc, on April 2, 30, May 28, June 25.

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WCLE, 610kc, on April 2, 9, 16, 23, 30, May 7, 14, 21, 28, June 4, 11, 18, 25.

Pacific States

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1250kc, on April 2, 9, 16, 23, 30, May 7, 14, 21, 28, June 4, 11, 18, 25.

San Francisco—Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KYA, 1230kc, on April 2, May 7, June 4.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KRSC, 1120kc, on April 2, 9, 16, 23, 30, May 7, 14, 21, 28, June 4, 11, 18, 25.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 690kc; also CFRX, 6.07mc, on April 2, 9, 16, 23, 30, May 7, 14, 21, 28, June 4, 11, 18, 25.

Excessive Drinking Hurts Insurance

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Excessive drinking is causing more rejections of life insurance applications than ever before, according to the American Business Men's Research Foundation which is making a survey of the subject.

The Foundation says that the chief medical director for one of the leading underwriters reports that for each 100 applications rejected by his company, 24 indulged excessively in liquor.

Charles R. Jones, Executive Secretary of the Foundation, says that the growth of drinking among persons between 20 and 30 years applying for life insurance is revealed by independent inspecting firms whose observations have been, he notes, that in the younger age group two out of five men and one out of 12 women drink in such amounts as to constitute in many cases sub-standard risks.

Japan Freighter Elbows Record

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—One example of how Japan is meeting its self-imposed requirement of greater self-sufficiency is the speedy new motorship Sakito Maru, which arrived here recently after a near-record crossing from Yokohama, inaugurating a new eastward world-belting freight service under Nippon Yusen Kaisha colors.

The Sakito Maru is built almost entirely of material produced in Japan, according to her captain, Shogo Okubo. The 510-foot craft neded only pine from the United States for her weather deck, he disclosed. She is the first of seven vessels of her type, and is the first large vessel to be equipped with twin Mitsubishi Diesels, made in Japan down to the last gasket, from Swedish patterns, her master revealed; she can make 20 knots.

Even the navigational instruments, machinery controls, deck winches, and other mechanical gear are listed as Japanese-made.

Captain Okubo explained that "the rate of exchange is so bad for Japan now that if we are going to build ships at reasonable cost we must depend entirely on our own island resources."

The 7,100-ton ship was inspected here by many southland shipping executives as the guests of M. Hagashikuze, local N. Y. K. manager, before departing for San Francisco with two and a half tons of gold to be deposited to Japan account for purchases for her war-economy.

After the 12-day crossing, the ship picked up 1,200 boxes of citrus for Europe. The rest of her cargo was listed as bean oil, beans, and canned goods bound also for Europe.

Jobs Found for 14,452

ALBANY, N. Y. (AP)—New York State Department service offices found jobs for 14,452 persons in February, 93 per cent more than the same month a year ago, the Labor Department said March 24.

Private placements numbered 10,716, a gain of 80 per cent over a year ago, and public employment placements totaled 3,736, an advance of 143 per cent.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

POLMET, the wonderful polishing cloth that cleans all metals without liquid, paste or powder; approved by "Good Housekeeping Institute." Sells at 25c; big profits, sample free. F. C. Gale Co., Dept. 102, 15 Edinboro Street, Boston, Mass.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

MUSICAL CARD GAMES—Rhythm and Analogues, Fun—Educational, each 75c, both $1.00. THE LEONARD ADAMS STUDIO, 1400 Elmwood Ave., Buffalo, N. Y. Ask your dealer.

REAL ESTATE

FORT ORFORD COAST country building sites—3-acre wooded tracts, on 101 Hiway, $125 per acre. Off Hiway less. Terms. 1170 Flanagan, Marshfield, Oregon.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

WORLD'S FAIR location, choice 5-room, 5th-floor apartment, all outside north-east-south exposure; comfortably furnished, everything necessary; $150 monthly, April to November. HOWARD EDDY, Mayfair, Flushing, New York.

APARTMENTS TO LET

MONTREAL—THE CAVENDISH
426 Sherbrook W., Apt. 4
Single and double rooms in well-furnished apt.; kitchen privileges; reasonable rates. WI. 7346.

CORSETIERES

A CORSET, CORSELETTE or BRASSIERE designed and fitted to your form will assure you comfort and also mold your figure to fit the present day fashions.
IDA GORDON
18 E. 53rd St., New York City Plaza 3-3318

MANCHESTER, N. H.—Mrs. G. Blandin, representing Smart Form, a garment correctly fitted to every type of figure. Call 3447-J for appointment.

SPIRELLA
FOUNDATION GARMENTS
Designed Exclusively for You
Mrs. Mary C. Thornton, Trained Corsetiere
1514 Dufferin St. LL. 4281, Toronto, Ont.

DRESSMAKING

TORONTO, ONT.—Florence Mitchell, designer and maker of better dresses, coats and suits. L. A. 4233. 1100 Dufferin St.

FOOD PRODUCTS

GENUINE Old English Chutney, very delicious, made by M. L. Burgess, 42 Lenox Ave., Providence, R. I. Tel. WI. 1154.

FURNITURE FOR SALE

AMAZING BARGAINS in beautiful 18th Century Furniture. Rugs and Furnishings for every room in the home, city or country; new SIMMONS BEDDING. Studio Beds. LLOYDS GALLERIES, 239 East 60th St., N. Y. C.

HAIRDRESSERS

93 Main Street, Nashua, N. H.
Croquignole, Spiral and Machineless Permanent
TILLIE'S BEAUTY SHOPPE, Tel. 2095-W

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

HARMONIOUS home for those needing care. MRS. FLORENCE COOK, 21 Fowell Avenue, Nashua, N. H. Tel. 1823-W.

ROOMS TO LET

N. Y. C., 230 West 76th St. (Apt. 48)—Large, attractively furnished; semi-private bath, excellent transportation; maid service; elevator.

SALESMEN WANTED

MEN WITH THE FOLLOWING BACKGROUND

First—that you have been in the past a willing worker.
Second—that you have lived your life clean and can give excellent references.
Third—that you can prove that through no fault of your own you are now unemployed.
If you are willing to work hard for an honest opportunity and would be willing to do any kind of honest work as long as you could make a good living at it, I will give you a courteous interview and will tell you frankly whether we can employ you or not.
Only men whose services are available at once will be considered as this is a household necessity in great demand.
Salary on commission. Apply Fuller Brush Co., 67 Yonge St., Suite 328, Toronto, Ont.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

BY EXPERIENCED hairdresser as manager or operator anywhere in Conn. N. L. DAVIES. 445 Barbour St., Hartford, 3-4918.

SUMMER HOMES

PIGEON HOO, TENTERDEN, KENT.
Spend your vacation in a real English Country Home; 1-3 exclusive guests received by lady in her genuine Elizabethan Cottage in the "Garden of England"; personally escorted expeditions to places of historic interest; highest personal references. Write Mrs. B. Lushington.

TYPEWRITERS

TYPEWRITERS Bought, Sold and Rented. Repairing.
Arcade Typewriter, 80 Boylston Street, Boston

WANTED TO BUY

BETTER cash prices for worn fur coats, capes, chokers, etc. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. Get our offer before selling.

DIST. OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone National 2142 8 to 4 daily, except Saturday and Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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GEORGIA 6034 805 KENNEDY ST. N. W.

In addition to
The New 1939 Frigidaire
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Used Reconditioned Refrigerators
Prices $24.50, $34.50, $49.50, $69.50 and up
DISTRICT ELECTRIC CO.
DUpont 5900 #1 DUPONT CIRCLE
Open Evenings to 8 P. M.

Approved
MARINELLO SHOP
MISS DAISY RUSSELL, Prop.
Permanent Waving and all branches of Beauty Work done by graduates
1843 Columbia Rd. Ph. Columbia 10153

Haig's Bakery
Try Our Own Make Ice Cream
Fresh Bakery Goods Daily
Open Sundays and Holidays
2473 18th St. N. W., Washington, D. C.

Rose Hanskat's Stayform Solves the Corset Problem Aids Correct Posture
Different from a corset.
Exclusive. For Every Type of Figure.
Phone for Appointment. COlumbia 6721
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WASHINGTON, D. C.

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CLEANERS DYERS
BAIN'S
We Call and Deliver
11 Chestnut St. Tel. 1624

Lincoln Zephyr V-12 Ford
NEW and USED CARS
General Repairs
Gulf Gas
AUBURN MOTOR SALES

ANDERSON & BRIGGS
EARLY AMERICAN TOILETRIES
scented with Old Spice

BANGOR

Good things to eat at all hours
Jonason's
RESTAURANT
Home-made ice cream—candies
11 Main Street Bangor, Maine

BANGOR
(Continued)

THE HINCKS COAL COMPANY
COAL WOOD
FUEL OILS
11 Central Street Dial 2-0371

Phone 6422
JONES Seafood Market, Inc.
Free Delivery Service
49 Pickering Square

NEW DRESSES *for Every Type*
KICKERNICK UNDERWEAR
SLENDERKNIT SPORTWEAR
Smith's SPECIALTY Shop
GOSSARD CORSETS
HATS
HOSIERY
BANGOR, MAINE Opposite City Hall

LEWISTON

PLAZA GRILL
Up-to-Date Restaurant
Specializing in Sea Food and Steaks
ALWAYS OPEN
177 Main Street Lewiston

FOR LADIES—
Arch Relief and Arch Lock Shoes
FOR MEN—
Nunn-Bush Ankle Fashioned Oxfords
Maynards Boot Shop
"THE STORE OF FRIENDLY SERVICE"
180 Lisbon Street

The Pickering Hat Shop
30 Sabattus Street, Lewiston
The newest in Millinery from
Gage, Stetson and Rubin
Hats blocked and remodeled.

PORTLAND

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-5547
9 to 12 daily except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MONUMENT SQUARE GARAGE, Inc.
190-194 Federal Street, Portland, Me.
STORAGE
DAY—WEEK—MONTH
Official Garage for Falmouth Hotel
Telephone 23658

SCOTT'S PARKING SERVICE
INCORPORATED
130-134 Free Street, Portland, Me.
Day or Weekly Parking
Next to Chamber of Commerce
We Carry Socony Products

Frothy Lingerie
Pert, crisp, winsome—it leads one back to one of the prettiest fashions of the century. Buy it on dresses; or in crisp blouses and neckwear at
Porteous, Mitchell & Braun Co.
PORTLAND, MAINE

Distributors
Imperial
Washable Wall Papers
Washable—Suntested
New Designs
Loring, Short & Harmon
474 Congress St., Portland, Maine

Watches
New and Beautiful Styles
Reliability Guaranteed
An Absolutely Dependable Watch for Man or Woman as Low as 25.00
CARTER BROTHERS Co.
Jewelers Portland, Me.

Randall McAllister
FUEL OIL COAL STOKE
84 COMMERCIAL ST. 3-2941 614 CONGRESS ST.
Fuel Satisfaction Since 1861

FOOT DELIGHT SHOES
As Advertised in Vogue
Sold Exclusively in Portland by
LAMEY-WELLEHAN
539 Congress Street Portland, Me.

SOUTH PORTLAND
'blue coal'
New England Coke Fuel Oils
HOUSEHOLD FUEL CORP.
51 MAIN STREET
Dial 3-3858

NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-5547
9 to 12 daily except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CONCORD
(Continued)

3 COMPLETE GROCERY STORES
Carrying Your Favorite Monitor-Advertised Food Products
Featuring Our
Tam-O-Shanter Brand
CANNED GOODS
The Economy Store . 41 Washington St
The Gifford Store . . . . 81 South St.
The Concord Public Market 9 No. Main St
The Woodworth Stores
Home Owned and Operated

GRADE A MILK
from EDGERSTOUNE and CRYSTAL SPRING FARMS
PASTEURIZED
MILK CREAM
Concord Dairy Company
PHONE 1020

TENNEY COAL CO.
HEATING EXPERTS FOR 30 YEARS
GULF FUEL OILS
COAL — COKE — CLEERCOAL
Tel. 3200

INSURANCE?
The Eastman & Merrill Agency
Stewart Nelson
90 North Main Street Phone 1908
Concord, N. H.

Metropolitan Coal Co.
PITTSTO. AND LEHIGH ANTHRACITE COAL
KING PHILIP AND NEW RIVER SOFT COAL
NEW ENGLAND COKE
CLEERCOAL
2 NO. MAIN ST. PHONE 364

For QUALITY
Home-Made Candy
Visit
The Granite State Candy Shoppe
13 Warren Street, Concord, N. H.

Dora's Smart Shop
36 NORTH MAIN STREET

SMARTER CLOTHES
at Lower Prices

DOVER

TEL. 4 0 3 American DYE HOUSE INC. DYERS-CLEANERS DOVER, N.H. TEL. 4 0 3
REPAIRING PRESSING
Fur Storage

E. J. YORK
Tel. 1000 Main Office, 6 Locust St.
Lumber, Builders' Supplies and Coal

Oil Heat Marches On!
WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING
Fuel Engineers
James K. Horne Tel. 933
56 Summer Street

JIM'S SERVICE STATION
624 Central Ave., Dover, N. H.
GOODYEAR TIRES AND TUBES
CERTIFIED TEXACO SERVICE
Marfak Lubrication Texaco Range Oil
Fuel Oil Tel. 57

GOFFSTOWN

GROCERIES
BAKERY and SMOKED MEATS
A joy to us both if I can serve you
GEORGE E. OFFUTT
Main Street

MANCHESTER

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3447-J daily, 9 to 12 a. m. and 5 to 7:30 p. m., except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

RECORDS
Words by Mary Baker Eddy
Soloist—Miss Florence Middaugh
Recorded in The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston, Mass.
Other hymns from The Christian Science Hymnal
Entire Group $5.50
Can be played on your radio.
PIPER McINTIRE CO.
101 HANOVER STREET

Your Dollars Get More at Sears
Easy payments on washing machines, radios, cleaners, tires, furniture, etc.
SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO.
632 Elm Street Phone 3901

D. H. McClarty
Plumbing and Heating
Timken Oil Burners
341 MYRTLE

W. E. DUNBAR SON
Coal Wood Coke
NEW ENGLAND COKE
Farm Machinery
Feed Store
Cement
GULF FUEL AND RANGE OIL
READING COAL
1107 ELM STREET PHONE 452
632 MASSABESIC ST. PHONE 453

GRAVAS
Men's Clothing at Large Savings
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tailoring, Cleaning, Pressing and Repairing
698 ELM STREET

WHALEN'S
Luggage Store now centrally located at
1039 ELM STREET
Latest Styles in Spring Handbags for Easter

NEW HAMPSHIRE

MANCHESTER
(Continued)

Van Heusen Shirts
Remember, a man is only as smart as his shirt, and the world's smartest men wear shirts by Van Heusen. Come and see our large assortment of the season's new patterns.
$2.00
Arthur E. Martin Co.
836 Elm Street

Calling All Boys!
Spring Outfits for Easter
Boys' Knicker Suits, $7.95
Boys' Longie Suits, $13.95
"Floyd's Quality Clothing Costs No More. Why Be Satisfied With Less."
CHARLES M. FLOYD CO.

Furs of Distinction
McLane & Taylor
Easter Special
Selected Silver Foxes
The very latest in fashion for 1939
624 Willow St. Phone 1480

Just as Bab-O lessens your work, so a phone call to Steele's will save you much time from "shopping around" and will bring quality food to you promptly. Many other Monitor nationally advertised products.
Steele's Service Store
296 Phones 4567 815 Chestnut St.

When you think of
INSURANCE
why not think of
Robert S. Perkins Co.
1178 Elm Street Telephone 5772

We send Flowers by Wire Anywhere
GREENE'S FLOWER SHOP
29 Hanover Street

DYER & CHIPMAN
Druggists
The store you will enjoy trading in Magazines, Toilet Articles, Candies Soda Fountain.
797 ELM STREET

NASHUA

We can make spring cleaning easy!
Send us your rugs, curtains, etc. for expert cleaning.
8 WATER STREET
Telephone 170

AVARD'S
Fine Clothing for Men and Boys at Popular Prices
161 Main Street Tel. 64

Easter Fancy Boxes
Filled with Priscilla Fresh Candy. A large selection of Delicious Easter Eggs, Rabbits, Chickens, and Baskets. All Sizes and Prices
PRISCILLA TEA ROOM
153 MAIN STREET Tel. 272

PORTSMOUTH

Everything in *Millinery! Millinery* that has *Everything!*

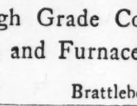
S. Edna Thompson
has moved to
343 STATE ST.
The same line of distinctive hats will be stocked.

Stewart-Warner
Radios Refrigerators
Easy Washing Machines
CHICK'S MOTOR CO.
301 State Street Tel. 614

RHODE ISLAND

NEWPORT
(Continued)

SMITH'S
CANDY SHOP
Formerly Jackson's



168 Thames Street Tel. 3223

The Aquidneck National Bank of Newport
Offices:
286 Thames St. and 11 Washington Sq.

PAWTUCKET

THIS SPRING
BUY Your TIRES, GAS, OIL and BATTERIES
from
NEWTON'S TIRE SHOP
440 Dexter Street Tel. Perry 6789

WICKFORD

The Wickford Garage
SUNOCO TYDOL
TEXAS ESSO
GREASING WASHING
Spotless Rest Rooms
Dock and Water Front Service
"At the Bridge" Wickford, R. I.

VERMONT

BRATTLEBORO

Barrows Coal Co., Inc.
High Grade Coal
Range and Furnace Oils
Tel. 952 Brattleboro, Vt.

VIRGINIA

NEWPORT NEWS

Red Cross Shoes
New Spring Styles
$6.50
NACHMAN'S
Washington Ave. and 32 Street

NORFOLK

Quality Furniture at Popular Prices
Willis FURNITURE COMPANY
Granby Street, Corner Main

RICHMOND

F. W. DABNEY & CO.
Broad at Fifth
ARCH-PRESERVER SHOES
for Men
ENNA JETTICK {5.00 6.00}
for Women
"You need no longer be told that you have an expensive foot"

GRIGGS' BAKERIES
Belmont and Cary 4-9824 Harrison and Main 5-6261
618 N. Lombardy St. (4-7661)
Tempting Variety of Rolls, Tarts, Pastries

West End Market
SUNNY SOUTH FOOD STORE
FRESH MEATS, VEGETABLES
117 NO ROBINSON ST Dial 5-9149

TRADE MARK
Bon Ami
"Hasn't Scratched Yet"

ROANOKE

MILK BUTTER
ICE CREAM
Clover Creamery Co., Inc.
ROANOKE, VA.

WEST VIRGINIA

CHARLESTON

"Cheerup"
Your washing and ironing done and delivered to you fresh and sweet. We take pride in every detail of our work.
ELITE LAUNDRY & DRY CLEANING CO.
1 Virginia St. Capitol 21-125

HUNTINGTON

The ANDERSON NEWCOMB Co.
HUNTINGTON'S
Oldest and Largest Department Store
927 Third Avenue Phone 7101

Brown's apparel
WOMEN'S MISSES'S JUNIORS
946 FOURTH AVENUE

Children's Stylist
THE KIDDIE CORNER
948 FOURTH AVENUE

THE STYLE SHOP
Snappy Stylish Smart
COATS ● DRESSES
Telephone 21265
TENTH ST. AT FOURTH AVE.

Order Your Milk Delivered in Cream Tops. It Costs No More
AQUIDNECK ISLAND CREAMERY
8 ALBRO PLACE TEL. 1068

INNES
NEWPORT TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE

29 Marlborough St.
Tel. 1870
Office Supplies

William B. Scott & Co., Inc.
Hardware, Paints, Oils, Glass, Brushes, Garden and Greenhouse Supplies
Sole Agents for Coldwell Lawn Mowers
8 and 10 BROADWAY Telephone 1046

WEST VIRGINIA

HUNTINGTON
(Continued)

Man Tailored Women's Suits and Coats

Bradshaw-Diehl
Corner 3 Ave. and 10 St. Phone 4111
Huntington's Modern Department Store

FOARD & HARWOOD
Shoes for the Entire Family
Huntington's Oldest and Best Shoe Store
915 Fourth Avenue Tel. 5266

Princess
Ladies' Ready-to-Wear Millinery
911 THIRD AVENUE

Canada

ALBERTA

CALGARY

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Main 2866 9 to 12 daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Fur Clothes of Quality
Select your furs from the pioneer fur company
Hudson's Bay Company.

501-541 1st St. W M 1101
ALBERTA LAUNDRY
Launderers Cleaners Dyers
Try Our "Thrifty Service"
6c per pound
PHONE R-2051
730 2ND AVE. WEST Calgary

CHEVROLET and OLDS Cars
Gas, Oil, Accessories, Repairs
General Supplies Limited

Milk—Cream—Buttermilk
Hail Driver or Phone M 4686
UNION MILK CO., Ltd.
"Union" Is Strength

Phone M 4344 *Estimates Given*
Crossland & Beale
LIMITED
DECORATORS
WALLPAPER and PAINTS
City Hall Corner

JENKINS' GROCETERIA LTD.
"Operating Retail Stores Throughout Alberta"

EDMONTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 81515 9 to 12 daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

LAMB BROS.
"Shoemakers Since Boyhood"
We pay return postage on all repair work mailed to us if over $1.00
10505 Jasper Avenue Edmonton

ENGRAVINGS DESIGNS & PHOTOGRAPHS
McDERMID STUDIOS LIMITED
10024-101st. ST. PHONE 25444

New Method Laundry & Dry Cleaners
11060 JASPER AVENUE
Phones 26114, 26115

Hudson's Bay Company
A most unique and decentralized refrigeration system preserves foods and fruits at the New "BAY."

Edmonton's Quality Furniture Store
NATIONAL HOME FURNISHERS LTD.
9936 Jasper Avenue Edmonton

Smarter Fashions at Moderate Prices
JOHNSTONE WALKER LIMITED

SEE NEXT PAGE

MANITOBA

WINNIPEG

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone 92-912 10 to 12 a. m. daily, except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MAN TAILORED SUITS
with softer details
$25
"Bay" Budget plan available
Coats, Third Floor
Hudson's Bay Company

CITY DAIRY PRODUCTS
Always Good

For Delivery Telephone 87-617

FOOTSAVER
Shoes for Winnipeg
2—SHOE STORES—2
Rannard's
350 Portage Ave., 267 Portage Ave.

Red & White Chain Stores
Preference given to Made-in-Canada goods. Operated co-operatively. Sponsored and operated in Western Canada by
Western Grocers Limited
Head Office, Winnipeg, Canada

St. Boniface Creamery
MILK CREAM BUTTER
Phone 201 114
A. W. Butler, *Sales Manager*

SANITONE EXPERTS
QUINTON DYE WORKS LIMITED
Phone 42 361
CLEANERS DYERS FURRIERS

R. B. ORMISTON
Florist
96 Osborne Street 42 386
"We Telegraph Flowers"

BETTER MILLINERY
at Lower Prices
THE ROSE HAT SHOP
265 Kennedy St., near Portage Ave.
Complete Stock of Smart New Styles

MILLINERY
Remember the Smart Hat Shop
Belle Maloney
Prices Reasonable
474 PORTAGE AVENUE

Hats AFFLECK'S Caps
Exclusive Hatters to Men
AFFLECK HAT SHOP
321 Portage Avenue

When in Winnipeg visit . . .
Macdonald Shoe Store
492-4 Main Street
New Spring Shoes Just Arrived

MILLINERY
Imported Models, reasonably priced
Ladies' own Material made up
Hats Reblocked and Remodeled to Present Styles
Mrs. W. WHITLOCK
230 MAIN STREET Phone 92052

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 2-3320 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. daily, except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ROBINSON'S
Hamilton's Department Store
suggest that you purchase your Spring finery on a "Buy-Way" . . . Only 25% down, 1 month to shop.
REMAINDER IN 3 MONTHS

Acme Farmers Dairy Ltd.
Milk
Cream—Butter
Ice Cream
New Telephone Number 4/2887

MORRIS
Gift & Leather Shop, Ltd.
LADIES' HAND BAGS and TRAVELLING GOODS, etc.
77 KING STREET EAST
Directly Opp. Connaught Hotel

LONDON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, tel. Fairmont 218 Hours: 9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily, except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

ONTARIO

LONDON
(Continued)

"SUPERTEST"
TRADE MARK
Superior Products that cost no more than the ordinary kind. Service that brings you back again and again.
Stations throughout Ontario and Quebec
SUPERTEST PETROLEUM CORP., LTD.
Phone Our Service Sations
Re-Guaranteed DOMINION TIRES for all motor cars. *Prices, trade-in allowances* and our *service* will please you.
Wonderful THREE Combination
Cairncross & Lawrence
Limited

Chemists and Druggists
Experts in
Kodak Photography
SIX STORES

DELICIOUS
Canada Bread
OVER 100 VARIETIES of Cakes and Sweet Goods
DELIVERED FRESH DAILY
E. D. Redfearn, Mgr. Met. 944

Ladies! Have a Suit Tailored to Your Measure this Spring
$26.95
Second Floor
Smallman & Ingram
Limited
Western Ontario's Big Department Store

Ontario Furniture, Ltd.
HOMEFURNISHERS
For forty years this store has been recognized as *the Furniture House of Western Ontario*
228-230 DUNDAS STREET Phone Met. 1175

PARKLEY CLOTHES
Canada's Finest High Grade Suits and Overcoats made to your order
Sold by
CUMMING
The Clothier
LONDON STRATFORD GALT

Middlesex Motors, Ltd.
65 EMPLOYEES
of which the majority have been with us since we commenced business 16 years ago. You can have confidence in our service.
Ford
Met. 1840 447 Talbot at Queens Ave.

AYLMER LAUNDRY and DRY CLEANERS
Try Our Thrifty Service
All Flat Work Finished
Shirts With This Service, 10c Each
487 Richmond Street Fairmont 345

OTTAWA

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone 6-6934-J 9 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PRODUCERS DAIRY

Phone 2-4281
MILK
CREAM
ICE CREAM
BUTTER
CHEESE
Special Deliveries

DEVLINS
The Great Fur and Specialty Shop of Ottawa
Customer confidence since 1869—is a matter of extreme pride with us
FURS
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Apparel —of distinction
72-76 Sparks St., Ottawa, Canada

The label of good shopping value
Fisher
The Shop of Fashion Craft
Burberry overcoats and other fine winter clothing for men. A lively boys' department.
110-112 SPARKS STREET

English Dinnerware
Spode, Wedgwood, Coalport, Royal Crown Derby and other famous names.
McINTOSH & WATTS
245 Bank Street

"Character Clothes for Women"
Nu-Vogue
Limited
50 Sparks Street 2-6008

Maxwell's
Hairdressers
133 Sparks Street 2-3773
78 Bank Street 2-4702

Mutual Press Ltd.
Printers and Publishers
A. S. BALFOUR, Manager
230 Laurier Ave. W. OTTAWA
MAUD R. A. MacARTHUR, Representative

THE CITIZEN PUBLISHING CO., LTD.
invites readers of the Monitor who wish to support an Ottawa daily newspaper to subscribe for
The Ottawa Evening Citizen

P. F. Howe, C.L.U.
LIFE INSURANCE
PENSION BONDS
Annuities, immediate and deferred.
386 First Avenue 7-1926

ONTARIO

TORONTO

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hargrave 9574 Hours: 9 a. m. to 1 p. m. daily except Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Province-Wide Distribution

Everyone's Friend
Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS
Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Homo Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter, Ice Cream, all flavors, and special creations.
Also
Evaporated Milk, Condensed Whole Milk, Powdered and Condensed Milk
Powdered Buttermilk
QUALITY—SERVICE
We Aim to Be Worthy
PLANTS LOCATED AT
London, Kitchener, Brantford, Guelph, North Bay, Toronto, St. Catharines, Chatham, Woodstock, Sudbury, Hamilton, Peterborough, Stratford, Elmira, Cayuga, Windsor, Sarnia, Lucknow, Cargill

The Hoodleigh
CAFETERIAS RESTAURANTS SODA FOUNTAINS
Toronto

DONLANDS
DAIRY LIMITED
Richer and Better Dairy Products
City-Wide Service
250 Donlands Ave. GE. 1145

Let us prove to you the excellence of
Caulfield's
Irradiated "Badge of Merit" Vitamin D Milk
The Purest and Best Obtainable Anywhere

For Better Fuel Service Call
McKINNON FUELS
LIMITED
Gerrard at Main Gr. 1187
City Wide Delivery

"Character Clothes for Women"
Ira-Berg
Limited
1484 Yonge Street Toronto

Miss Puritan Says: Why not have my routeman call for your laundry and drycleaning?
PURITAN
Call Me at KINGSDALE 5171
Laundress & Drycleaning Service
292 Brunswick Avenue

12 STORES
Woman's Bakery
LIMITED
Ray Leake, Pres.
Catering Dept. KI 2118

All Makes Rebuilt Repaired Rented
TAYLOR TYPEWRITER CO.
We Service All Office Machines
46½ FRONT ST. E.
41 WELLINGTON ST. E.
EL. 8671

7 Direct Phones MI. 4691
J. & W. R. SCOTT
LIMITED
FINE GROCERIES, MEATS AND FISH
Ask for Our Weekly Letter and Price Bulletin
Dupont Street at Davenport

Pictures and FRAMING
Greeting Cards for All Occasions
THE RIPPON ART
490 BLOOR STREET W.

At Your Service
GEO. F. CRUM
C. L. U., Manager Toronto Main Division
CROWN LIFE INSURANCE CO.

ELEANOR HAT SHOP

2321 Bloor St. West
(At Windermere)
Specialist on Remodeling
HELEN SIMPSON
Flowers
2518 Yonge St. at St. Clemens Ave
MOhawk 3000 City Wide Delivery

Mademoiselle Mignon Beauty Salon
LYndhurst 6962
256½ Runnymede Road

Gallow Brothers
STATIONERS PRINTERS
OFFICE SUPPLIES
Telephone Waverley 1856
COR. ADELAIDE AND VICTORIA STS. TORONTO

ONTARIO

TORONTO
(Continued)

Always Ask for
CANADA BREAD
"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"

"REVITALIZED"
Drycleaning couples the very finest in Drycleaning service with immaculate pressing that sends your garments home exactly right.
LLOYDBROOK 2161
TORONTO LAUNDERERS AND DRY CLEANERS

DIONNE QUINTUPLETS
are drinking
GOLDEN CREST
supplied by
CITY DAIRY
Ki. 6151

WINDSOR

Wearable again!

Those dresses that you liked so much a few weeks ago, but are now hanging in the closet because their freshness has left them—there is much good wear in them yet, if you will but send them to the cleaners.
WARREN, The Cleaner
LIMITED
464 Crawford Avenue
Dial 3-2456

Do Your Easter Shopping with a
SMITH BUDGET COUPON BOOK
25% down
3 Months to pay
No Interest No Extras
The C. H. SMITH Company Limited
WESTINGHOUSE
Radios—Refrigerators
Ranges
Furnish Your Home at
Baum & Brody
LIMITED
Chatham at Perry Street

QUEBEC

MONTREAL

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Elwood 1578 9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily, except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

"Montreal's Quality Store for Men"
BURBERRY COATS
English Haberdashery
Hats, Shoes and Clothes
Max Beauvais Limited
385 St. James Street W.

ELMHURST MILK
Cream—Butter
Chocolate Drink
Eggs
DEXTER 8401
We Solicit Enquiries

JAY WOLFE, INC.
MAKERS OF *Quality Furs*
Restyling—Repairing
Telephone BElair 3466 First Floor Up 1193 Phillips Sq.

THRIFT-STOP-SHOP
Meats
Groceries
Fruits, Vegetables
Use the Phone—We Deliver

EASTER GIFTS
bought from HEIM'S are always much appreciated. A wonderful variety of HANDKERCHIEFS, SCARVES, GUEST TOWELS and other linens are now ready for your inspection.
JUL. HEIM
1420 Drummond St. LA. 5098

SHAVER'S LAUNDRY
8 LAUNDRY SERVICES
Send Your Fine Linens
WI. 4115

Margaret M. Wherry
STENOGRAPHIC SERVICE
Duplication and Copying of every description
PROMPT SERVICE
437 St. James St. W.
Tel. LAncaster 8418

QUEBEC

MONTREAL
(Continued)

SHOP
Morgan's
When in Montreal
A Quality Store for 95 Years and A Quality Store Still
HENRY MORGAN & CO. Limited

You'll Enjoy Shopping at
Simpson's
Montreal's Favorite Shopping Centre
- Women's and Children's Wear
- Men's Clothing and Furnishings
- Fine Linens - China - Sporting Goods

Canada's Finest FURS Since 1837
Holt, Renfrew & COMPANY LIMITED
Sherbrooke at Mountain
MONTREAL
also
Quebec, Toronto, Winnipeg

FLOWERS
by
Anne Kendall
Phones: LA 4454 HA. 6641 1254 Sherbrooke St. W.

FLOWERS
A Name and Address Worth Remembering for QUALITY, VALUE, SERVICE
MISS CAIRNS
1251 McGill College Avenue, Montreal
Phone LAncaster 7438
Member Florist Telegraph Delivery Association

Charlotte GOWNS
NEW YORK IMPORTS
Priced from $14.50 to $29.75
1353 Greene Ave., nr. Sherbrooke
Westmount F. 7773

SASKATCHEWAN

REGINA

Crown Bakery Ltd.
BAKERY PRODUCTS
Phone 93196 Regina

Purity Milk, Butter Ice Cream
PURITY DAIRY, LTD.
Phone 7641 Regina

SASKATOON

O. K. Economy
Purveyors of
FINE FOODS
Hudson's Bay Company
You can always buy with confidence at the "Bay"

European Local Classified

(Continued)

FLATS TO LET

LONDON, St. John's Wood—UNIQUE flat, attractively furnished, with all modern conveniences; 2 reception, 1 bedroom and maid's room; garage; quiet, convenient for buses, etc. Box W-825, BCM/CSM, London.

LONDON, S. W. (Rivermead Court)—To be let, 7-roomed flat beautifully furnished; river view, modern conveniences; 3 months from April 1st; adjoining Hurlingham Club. Write Box W-1127, BCM/CSM London.

LONDON, Upper Tooting — Superior s. c. ground-floor flat; six rooms, H. and C., gas, E. L., conservatory, cellar, side entrance, garden. Apply Owner, 14, Trinity Crescent, S. W. 17

LONDON, S. W., Barnes, facing Common; unfurnished sunny flat; 3 rooms, rent 22/6 including electric light. WELLS, 110 Marsham Court, S. W. 1. Phone Victoria 8181.

HOUSES FOR SALE

FINCHLEY—House for sale, freehold, 5 bed, 2 recept., kitchen, scullery, £1,100. HARRIS, 44 Woodside Park Rd., London, N. 12.

LESLIE MINNIS & CO., F.V.A.
26 BOND ST., EALING, W. 5 TEL. 2127
Auctions, Surveys, Valuations, Rents collected
Houses and flats for occupation or investment.

LONDON, S. E.—Freehold modern house for sale; 5 bedrooms, 2 sittingrooms; central heating, running water in bedrooms; 1¼ acres; splendid position on hill near Crystal Palace; garage; all principal rooms face South with verandah and balcony. £3,600. Tel. LIV. 1391. Box W-1312, BCM/CSM, London.

LONDON—Exceptionally well built semi-detached house, Acton; 2 reception, 4-5 bedrooms, H. & C., bath, kitchen, scullery, central heating, garden; 2 mins. buses, trains, shops; quiet avenue; suitable guest house; only £1250 freehold. Write Box W-1321, BCM/CSM London.

LONDON, N. W. 2—House for sale, 8 rooms, 2 bath, 2 w. c.'s, 2 kitchenettes, 50 years lease, near Station, £900. Box W-436, BCM/CSM London.

HOUSES TO LET

KENT—Comfortably furnished brick built bungalow; four rooms, garage, electric light, gas cooker, bath, etc. Close sea. Nr. Whitstable. R. BARKER, 25 Bathurst Gardens, London, N. W. 10

HOUSE MORTGAGES

HOMEBUYERS ASSOCIATION, LTD.
CIT. 1602-3, 11 Queen St., London, E. C. 4.
Four per cent new mortgages, (also transfers)
Decease cancels mortgage

INTERIOR DECORATORS

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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Sunbonnet Sue

In Lighter Vein

Well?

Bill: "I wish you boys wouldn't call me Big Bill."

Sam: "Why?"

Bill: "Those college names stick. And I'm studying to be a doctor."—Long Beach Sun.

Ahem!

"It's peculiar that every actress thinks she's under thirty."

"Not as peculiar as every woman under thirty thinking she's an actress."

"Oh, they're not charged with anything—I was just practicing."

A Mile Too Long!

Grumbler: "Why, the sleeves of this coat are a mile too long."

Tailor: "How much shall I take off, sir?"

Grumbler: "Oh, about half an inch."—Glasgow Citizen.

Bible Facts

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

'Born Again'

In the course of Christ Jesus' famous and significant interview with Nicodemus, the Master, according to the rendering of our Common Version, insisted on the fact that no one could "see the kingdom of God" unless he was "born again" (John 3:3, 7).

The full force of the Greek term *anothen* can hardly be brought out by the use of any single rendering, for it means either "again" or, equally literally, "from above"; and the context suggests that part of its special significance lay in this double sense which it bore in Greek.

Nicodemus took the phrase to mean "born again" in a literal sense (John 3:4); but the thought that a man must be "born from above" follows very naturally after Nicodemus' admission that the Master himself was "a teacher come from God" (verses 2 and 3).

Sensing the difficulty of choosing between the two alternative renderings, Goodspeed cuts the Gordian knot by giving both: "You must be born over again from above" (John 3:7).

Party Fun

Star Anagrams

Put a drop of luminous paint on the back of each letter in a set of anagrams. Place the pieces with the painted side exposed all about a room that can be closed until ready to begin the game. Put a very bright light in the room to sensitize the paint.

The light is switched off when the players are ready, and the room will seem to be filled with bright blue stars. At a signal, the players gather up the "stars."

A prize may be given either to the one gathering the most letters, or to the one putting the most letters into words.—Margaret M. H., St. Paul, Minn.

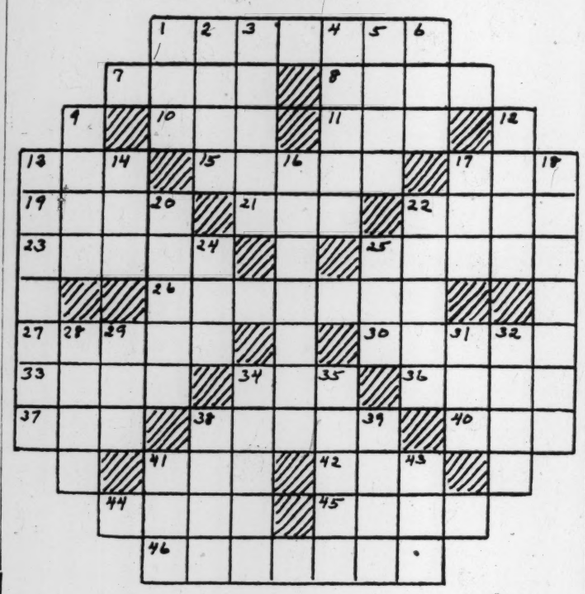
Current Events Test

(Answers)

1. In Japan the munitions worker's salary and bonuses total about $2700 a year; Cabinet Ministers receive approximately $1814.
2. It is reported that a large supply of helium has been discovered near Oldenzaal in the Netherlands.
3. William O. Douglas, 40, head of the Securities and Exchange Commission, has been nominated by the President.
4. Yes; on March 22 Italy reaffirmed full adherence.
5. A national report quoted by Representative Brewster of Maine shows that Maine is the only State to show an income tax payment increase—20 per cent as against an average decline for the country of 30 per cent.
6. Germany's political influence in Rumania remains somewhat indefinite; although by giving far-reaching industrial, commercial, and financial privileges, Rumania maintains its independence.
7. It is reported that the seizure of the entire State was threatened unless Memel was given up.
8. He told the House of Commons that any attempt by Germany at widespread domination would arouse the "successful resistance" of Britain and other countries who prize their freedom.
9. Marriner Eccles, Chairman of the Federal Reserve System, challenges Congress to make the experiment which, although he disapproves it, he feels might well be made, since the majority seems to be clamoring for it.
10. Japanese Cabinet Ministers are reported to favor the policy of neutrality.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Helena is capital of what State?
7—Who is Beatrice's patient cousin in "Much Ado About Nothing"?
8—Limerick, Ireland, was once famous for its what?
10—Who was father of Kish and grandfather of Saul?
11—What is singular of "dice"?
13—What is an arcograph?
15—Sir Henry Bessemer discovered a process of converting iron into what?
17—What is full nautical record of a ship's cruise?
19—Lake St. Clair joins Huron and what lake?
21—"Ben ——" is title of a Wallace novel.
22—What English monk and historian was called "the Venerable"?
23—Tailorbirds stitch leaves together to support and hide what?
25—What is another name for the wild rose of England?
26—Who is Hamlet's steadfast friend in the Shakespeare play?
27—What bird was formerly an object of veneration and superstition?
30—Who founded the Salvation Army?
33—Who was a son of Shobal?
34—What is a fruit mentioned in Bible?
36—What is either of two New Zealand plants?
37—In dominoes, what do you call the first turn to play?
38—In what county in Arkansas is Arkadelphia?
40—Who is hero of a Kipling novel?
41—A literary or musical trifle is what?
42—What is one of movements of a musical suite?
44—What do you call decay or rot in timber?
45—What is a short article in this newspaper?
46—What is the common trailing periwinkle of U. S. (pl.)?

Down

1—A centumvirate was a body of 100 what?
2—What are native metals?
3—If you were in Bainbridge, Georgia, in what direction would you travel to reach Atlanta?
4—What tree usually grows in moist ground?
5—One sixteenth of a yard is what?
6—What is a single spot on a playing card?
9—What is central strand around which others are twisted in some kinds of rope?
12—Justinian issued a famous what?
13—What is Holy City of Hindus?
14—Lake Winnebago is in what State (abbr.)?
16—What term indicates Europe and Asia combined?
17—What ornamental headdress of leaves and flowers is worn in Hawaii?
18—Who was a son of Moses?
20—Who is feminine member of famous Barrymores?
22—Tennyson wrote a poem about what?
24—What was relationship of Buz to Nahor?
25—What is a small codlike fish of European coasts?
28—Who was Cain's brother?
29—What is a small tub in which to wash ores and minerals?
31—Timber of what tree is hard and tough?
32—What is one of triplets?
34—Edward Vernon Rickenbacker is a famous what?
35—What was object of search to numerous knights?
38—What wadded covering keeps contents of a teapot hot?
39—What is a variety of tumbler pigeon?
41—What is a river of Soviet Russia, Asia?
43—A thing.

(Answers Appear Among the Advertisements)

'The Resurrection and the Life'

The celebrated Gilbert West and his friend, Lord Lyttleton, being active skeptics of religion, set about the task of "exposing the deceptions of the Bible." West turned his attention to the resurrection of Jesus, and Lord Lyttleton to the conversion of Paul.

At length, having completed their investigations, the two men met to compare notes. There was a strange light in the eyes of Gilbert West, and an unwonted quiet and calm in his speech. "I cannot disprove what I have read," he said; "for I believe that it is true."

"I, too, believe what I have read," replied Lord Lyttleton; "and the more I read, the more I am convinced that we have found the true way, the only way, to eternal life."

Daily Quotation

OUR grand business undoubtedly is, not to see what lies dimly at a distance, but to do what lies clearly at hand.

—CARLYLE

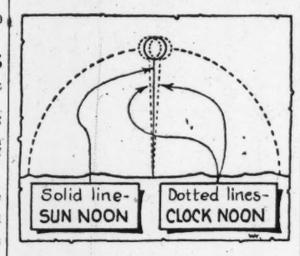
Did You Ever Wonder

If the Forenoon and Afternoon Are Always the Same Length?

If we define noon as that instant (for the United States) when the sun is due south and at the midpoint of the interval between sunrise and sunset, our forenoons and afternoons are practically equal. But if we refer to noon, clock time, the forenoon and afternoon will not always be the same.

That is because our clocks show mean time, or average solar time, and not the sun time itself. Even for an observer on a standard-time meridian, the clock noon may differ by 15 minutes on either side of sun noon. This difference is called the equation of time.

One reason why the clock does not show the same number of hours and minutes on each side of noon is that when the days are getting



longer, they add more of the increase in the afternoon than in the forenoon, while when the days are getting shorter, most of the decrease is during the afternoon period.

Thus, after Dec. 21 or 22, noon by the clock gets earlier and more widely separated from sunset, with the result that the forenoon is shortened and the afternoon lengthened. But after June 21 or 22, the reverse becomes true, and the forenoon is lengthened and the afternoon is shortened. Consequently, in March a person would cast a longer shadow three hours before noon than he would three hours after noon, clock time; while in October, the 3 p. m. shadow would be longer than the one at 9 a. m.

Nor is the rate at which days increase or decrease constant throughout the entire year. In September, for example, the decrease equals the total decrease of July and August together, while in March the days increase in length as much as they do in January and February taken together. **W. P. Keasbey**

A Verse for Today . . .

As long as he sought the LORD, *God made him to prosper.*—II CHRON. 26:5.

Daily Anecdote

Hammering In a Truth

Robert Moffat, missionary to Africa, was being entertained in a household which had a great many servants. When asked to conduct family worship, he requested that these people be permitted to join the group. Scornfully, the owner replied that he would have his son call in the dogs instead, since they would be as capable of understanding as the Hottentots.

Moffat said no more, but read and expounded the Scripture, "Truth, Lord: yet the dogs eat of the crumbs which fall from their masters' table."

As he was speaking, the host arose, and said, "Wait you shall have the Hottentots." Later, he admitted to Moffat, "You took a hard hammer, but you broke a hard head with it."

Brevities

Brubaker in the New Yorker: Senators are insisting that there be less secrecy about our foreign policy. Maybe the President ought to meet them every Tuesday and tell them where our frontier is.

Scanlan in Buffalo Evening News: The newest fabricated houses are put together with glue. In warm weather you stick around home whether you want to or not.

Punch ©: A reader writes to a popular daily to say that all the passengers in his railway-carriage recently were reading the same paper. He doesn't mention which one of them it belonged to.

Portland Oregonian: In fairness to Roosevelt, it ought to be said that millinery is a thing that can happen in any administration.

That First Robin!

Monitor Camera Club from Howard Gruenberger, Milwaukee

At Least This Two-Weeks-Old Robin Is the First of the Species to Appear on This Page.

Current Events Test

Questions to Enable the Reader to Review the News

1. In what country are skilled munitions workers earning more than Cabinet Ministers?
2. In what way is Germany solving its problem of obtaining helium for its zeppelins?
3. Who has been appointed to the Supreme Court to fill the post left vacant by Justice Brandeis?
4. Is Italy still loyal to the Rome-Berlin axis?
5. What is the only State to show an increase in income tax payment for the past year?
6. What is Rumania's status under the pact recently signed with Germany?
7. Under what threat did Lithuania yield the Baltic seaport of Memel to Germany?
8. What is the substance of Prime Minister Chamberlain's latest warning to Germany?
9. What important Federal official defies Congress to slice relief expenditures and balance the budget?
10. What role would Japan play in the event of a European war?

(Answers to These Questions Will Be Found Elsewhere on This Page)

An Economical Man

When George Washington became President he proceeded to expend the money of the new nation in the same manner he had always expended his own, wisely and economically.

Among the interesting memorials of his thrift is a yellowed requisition calling for one chain for a Navy ship. Across the paper, faded but still legible, appear the words: "Approved. But cannot something be realized from the old chain? G. Washington."

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Appreciative Neighbors

(United Press)

Palisades, N. Y.

Walt Simmons, who'd rather do a favor than collect a bill, has closed his general store and moved to the country.

Chain-store competition forced him out of business after twenty-two years, Simmons said, but his 300 neighbors—who include Katherine Cornell, Thomas W. Lamont, Orson Welles and a dozen other celebrities—believed Walt himself was as much to blame as the chain stores.

For sixty-five years Walt has been doing things for other people. He has always been too busy to think of himself. When he should have been out collecting grocery bills, he would be mowing somebody's lawn, or stoking a furnace, or closing their windows during a rainstorm—and for nothing.

He just did those things because he liked his neighbors and, when they were out of town, felt a compulsion to look after their interests. When he was postmaster, he was forever delivering letters, unmindful of the fact that the village was supposed to have no delivery service.

Recently a group of Walt's neighbors handed him a letter, and a wallet. The wallet contained about $2,000.

The letter was signed by Miss Cornell, Lamont, Welles, Dr. Howard C. Robbins, former dean of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine; Robert Adams, painter; Morton Savell, editor; John Ratcliff, writer, and many others.

It said something about missing Simmons and "the store which never had a closing time." It said the signers had been unable to make up their minds about a gift and had decided on the money instead, hoping Walt would "choose something that will please you most."

It concluded: "We wish you contentment, happiness and success in your new surroundings. We wait to be called upon to repay, if ever we can, the kindness you have so cheerfully given us."

Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided for the exclusive use of The Christian Science Monitor by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright 1934, by G. & C. Merriam Company.

Amaro, Gen. Joaquín (wä-kēn′ ä-mä′-rō)—Former War Minister of Mexico, who is leading an attack on the present Government.

Bassols, Narciso (när-sē′-sō bäs-sōls′)—Mexican Minister to Paris.

Casado, Gen. Segismundo (sä′-hēs - mōon′ - dō kä - sä′ - thō)—Spanish Government general who seized power in Madrid on March 5, and made an unsuccessful attempt to negotiate peace.

Kiepura, Jan (yän kyĕ-pōō′-rä)—Polish tenor, Metropolitan Opera.

Luchaire, Corinne (kō′-rēn′ lü′-shâr′)—French screen star making her debut in English-speaking pictures.

Maginot Line (mä′-zhē′-nō′)—Line of French fortifications along the Franco-German border.

Negrin, Juan (hwän′ nā′-grēn)—Exiled Premier of Spain.

Raiola, Mrs. Mary E. (rī-ō′-lä)—Well-known archaeologist.

Sulaiman, Hikmat (hĭk′-măt soō-lī-män′)—Former Premier of Iraq, recently arrested on a charge of attempting to overthrow the Government.

Téllez, Gen. Ignacio García (ĕg-nä′-syō gär-sē′-ä tä′-yäs)—Mexican Secretary of Interior.

From Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:

Maurois, André (mō′-rwä′)—French author and teacher now lecturing in America.

Roux, Charles (rōō)—French Ambassador to Vatican City.

Tehuantepec (tā-wän′-tā-pĕk′)—Name of a city, a gulf, and an isthmus in Mexico.

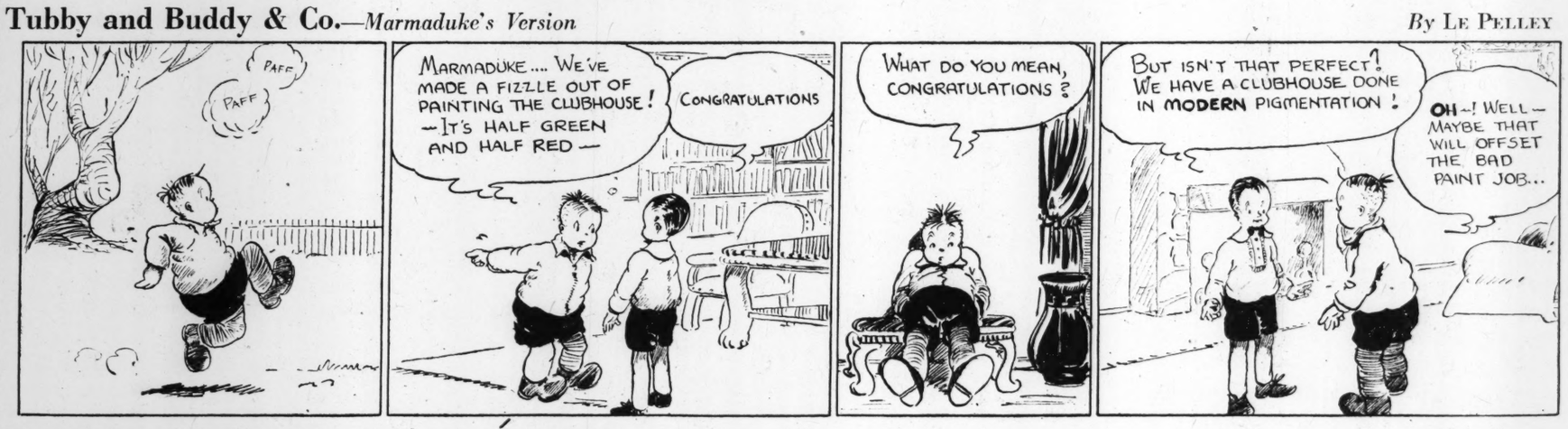
Key: ăle, chăotic, câre, ădd, ăccount, ärm, ăsk, sofa; ēve, hĕre, ĕvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makĕr; ice, Ill, charity; old, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sôft, cŏnnect; fōod, fo͝ot; out, oil; cūbe, ûnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menü; chair; go; sing; then, thin; nature, verdûre; ĸ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

Paper Bicycle

A report from Japan tells of a bicycle with its main parts made entirely of fiber and stiff paper materials. The paper bicycle is believed to be the first of its kind ever produced. Priced at about $18, the "kokusaku-go" is a necessary invention of a country suffering acutely from a shortage of iron and steel.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Marmaduke's Version*

By LE PELLEY


PAFF
PAFF
MARMADUKE.... WE'VE MADE A FIZZLE OUT OF PAINTING THE CLUBHOUSE! —IT'S HALF GREEN AND HALF RED—
CONGRATULATIONS
WHAT DO YOU MEAN, CONGRATULATIONS?
BUT ISN'T THAT PERFECT? WE HAVE A CLUBHOUSE DONE IN MODERN PIGMENTATION!
OH—! WELL—MAYBE THAT WILL OFFSET THE BAD PAINT JOB...

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*He IS Awful Big*

I asked ol' Pete if he thought Mr. Simpson really meant what he said about a lion coming along—
He said he didnt know but suggested we go ask the lion at the Zoo—
The lion, however, hadn't heard anything about a visit—
"But I must say I'd welcome a change," he said—
I'm not so sure I would!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Off for Parts Unknown*

By THE HAGERS

SS TERRY
SAID CAPTAIN BILL, "IT'S VERY PLAIN WE'RE RUNNING AWAY FROM THE NANCY JANE.
LET'S REEF HER SAILS, SHIPMATE," HE CRIED, "AND HALT THIS MOST UNWELCOME RIDE."
WE REEFED THE SAILS. THIS FACT WE FACED: THE MISS TERRY STILL ONWARD RACED.
WITH SOMETHING MORE WE HAD TO DEAL. AN UNSEEN HAND WAS AT THE WHEEL!
!?!?

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, MARCH 27, 1939 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Antithesis of Civilization

MUSSOLINI'S speech changes nothing. More insults for the democracies; more fire-eating words in place of substantial fare for Fascist veterans; more denunciation of peace mixed with generalities on the necessity for peace; more vague references to Italy's claims and mention of Djibouti, Tunisia and the Suez Canal. No one should have expected a declaration of war, no wise man will find here any firm assurance of peace.

Yet London and Paris appear relieved that Il Duce did not commit himself to an "impossible" program. It hardly seems possible that this optimism is official. For experience with the "moderation" of the dictators causes any claim to look like a stepping stone to another and larger claim. There are adjustments that should have been made with Italy before this. France and Britain can have no pride in the record of their treatment of Italy during and after the World War. Of this, the responsible English historian, R. W. Seton-Watson, says:

> The Treaty of London was in many respects the most nakedly Imperialistic of the whole bunch of secret conventions. But for this the Allies were equally, if not more, to blame: they had undertaken commitments which could not be reconciled with their public pledges, yet they were not prepared to take the only honorable course, namely to provide the compensation to which Italy was legally entitled out of their own property, instead of that of others.

Both from the standpoint of fulfilling promises and from that of staving off trouble in the old ways of diplomacy, there is much to be said for France and Britain making a settlement with Mussolini before he announces terms which they cannot accept. His reluctance to announce such terms indicates his own weakness—and according to him nothing counts but force. Yet he is becoming desperate. And in Western Europe there is no room for such adventures as Il Duce's partner has been indulging at the other end of the axis.

There is little "give" around the Mediterranean, consequently more danger of a general conflict from any reckless move. Probably there is both more immediate need and more hope for appeasement in that area than in the east. But by this time it has become clear that appeasement cannot be piecemeal or one-sided. There must be some assurance of a general settlement, instead of a concession which will lead quickly to others and to increased uneasiness.

In the realm of power politics such a settlement is still hoped for by the diplomatists. But others must have their doubts about the amount of appeasement possible between the democratic ideal and Fascism. When Mussolini says that Fascism is the "exact antithesis of all other conceptions of contemporary civilization" the boast should give all who understand the basic importance of mental differences cause to think.

Let the Buyer Beware

LAST year when the new Pure Food and Drug Act was passed after several congressional sessions of study, delay and adjustment, it was assumed that the public was safe again for a reasonable period from the blandishments of purveyors of patent medicines, cosmetics and the like who cajole a consumer into paying money for things that do him physical injury. But that era of immunity had not even begun. One of the modifications in the interest of the industries affected was that the law should not go into effect until June 25 this year in order to allow them time to adapt themselves to its requirements.

This "adaptation" in some cases now has taken the form of renewed drives on the Food and Drug Administration or on Congress to alter some of the standards and regulations or to permit exemptions from the law which would virtually wreck its intent. The essence of the present hard-won statute is that the consumer should have an opportunity to know from honest labels what he is buying and should be protected from buying unwittingly materials which medical opinion considers harmful or dangerous. One proposed amendment would exempt from the law any manufacturer of a proprietary medicine who could hire a diagnosing physician on his staff, thus putting a million human guinea pigs at the mercy of a single venal member of a generally very honorable profession.

Before there was even the first Pure Food and Drug Act of 1906 in the United States, the rule of commerce was "caveat emptor"—let the buyer beware. Then it meant let him beware what he was buying. Today it may well mean, let consumers beware of the selfish and limited influences which would break down if possible the public protections that have been set up in the interests of honesty and decency in trade.

Municipal Impasse in Providence

SO MUDDLED is the present Providence city charter, the general opinion is that any change could not help but be for the better. Yet Providence citizens may have the opportunity of adopting something slightly improved, something middling good, or something that is the best form of local government yet made available. We refer to Mayor John F. Collins's proposal for vastly increased mayoral powers, the Democratic organization's new charter, and the City Manager proposal of the Charter League, respectively.

The only obstacle to a public referendum on these proposals is Mayor Collins's refusal to accede to Governor Vanderbilt's suggested compromise under which the Mayor would be given most of the powers he feels are needed to bring order and economy to the Providence City Government until next October 15, when a public referendum on the principal charter proposals would be held. This compromise offer seems reasonable. It would take care of the immediate situation, it would give time to the various groups proposing new charters to make their plans known to the public, and it would allow voters to exercise the final judgment of the form under which they wish to be governed.

Embargoes on Knowledge?

AMERICAN educators giving vent to personal feelings on the internal policies of foreign countries, issuing manifestos and declaring group boycotts, should take care lest their acts constitute in America, initial steps toward the very intolerance they so earnestly abhor. The high moral purpose which led a Harvard researcher to close his laboratory to citizens of any totalitarian state, a Princeton dean to declare war against those who persecute minorities, and the Boston Chapter of the American Association of Scientific Workers to ban purchases of German-manufactured scientific apparatus is obvious but the methods of voicing disapproval are questionable.

There would be justification for quietly pursuing exclusionist paths by reason of a need for concealing processes which might be misused for destructive purposes. German instruments might even be turned down because they are allegedly "inferior to the old standards, and very much behind similar articles of American make."

But natural scientists profess their fundamental aim to be the search for and dissemination of facts in matters pertaining to the physical universe. They are zealous advocates of intellectual freedom. Yet what becomes of that freedom when emotion and opinion rule the laboratory even some of the time? Such militant methods used against nations with which the United States is not at war, breaking off relations with that part of humanity which for the moment does not agree with us, would establish embargoes on knowledge and presage defeat at the outset for international understanding.

Unemployment in Britain

ONCE again the cloud of unemployment, which hung so heavily over Great Britain from 1930 to 1935, has reappeared and is compelling attention in spite of the pressure of foreign affairs. At the depth of the great trade slump Britain's unemployment figures reached nearly 3,000,000, and at last, in the all too short period of "recovery," were brought down to the more normal figure of about 1,250,000. But recently they have been rising again. In January they topped the 2,000,000 mark.

Of all the countries of Europe, Britain is the most exposed to the ravages of world trade depression because it makes no attempt to be economically self-sufficient—a large export trade is an essential part of its livelihood. Therefore, when world prices fall, or when fear of war checks international trade, the result has always been a rise of unemployment in Britain, never sufficiently offset by internal trading.

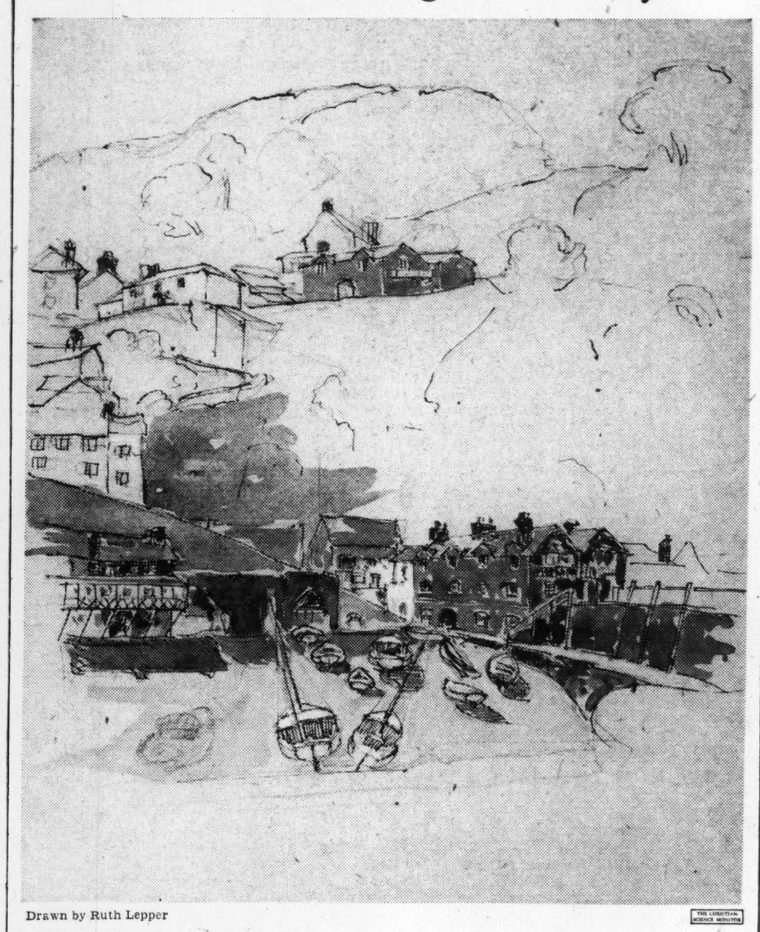
But the problem is not one which British sociologists are content to regard as insoluble. At the worst period of the last slump economists agreed that the right thing to do was to prepare in time of prosperity plans for meeting the threat of adversity, so that the necessary work could be made available and productive enterprise kept going till the pressure was relieved.

According to ordinary calculations, the impetus given to production by munition-making ought to have neutralized the recent tendency to recession. But it has not been enough; and politicians have been preoccupied with international crises.

There are tasks enough waiting to be done; but to improvize an organization in a hurry is the worst way of getting sound results. Britain's roads need overhauling. Shelters need building in the towns. New rolling stock is required, harbors should be improved, land drained. Every great country today ought to have its plans ready, not for "relief" work, but for constructive work, which can be put in hand when the signs of recession appear.

Statesmanship has been severely taxed in this last year of alarums and excursions. But never can it afford for a moment to be diverted from the social task of planning the economy of industry and work and averting the degradation of unemployment.

A Curious Thing in Clovelly



Drawn by Ruth Lepper

The Fishing Boats Were Drawn Up on the Shingle

JUST the other day I was rummaging through a drawer of the desk for a bit of paper to make a grocery list when I came upon a half sheet of cream colored letter paper with a printed heading in purple ink.

Cliff Hotel
Clovelly
N. Devon

Station: Bideford
Telephone: Clovelly 15

* * *

Our friends had been cautious about Clovelly. They answered our questions with lifted eyebrows.

"Yes, it is picturesque . . . but in the season there are trippers . . . char-a-bancs."

Our rambles about Britain had taught us about such things, so we subsided, but secretly we were as determined as ever.

But as we drove up from Bideford we were uneasy. It was raining in an endless dreary fashion, and we were not sure that we would find a place to stay in Clovelly since it was after the season.

When we discovered that we must leave our car at the top of the bluff in an open garage and walk down over the steep, slippery cobbles to the village in the downpour, we felt like grumbling. And the Cliff hotel added nothing in the way of cheer. The rooms were small and filled with a gray gloom, and a sulky coal fire in the lounge succeeded in puffing smoke right into the upper halls. But there we were, and certainly we should have to stay the night.

* * *

But in the morning the sun was shining on North Devon, and it woke us as briskly as a Big Ben. We descended to a cheerful dining room and dealt with a truly noble English breakfast. And when we finally fared forth it was into a world as gay as a sonnet.

The roofs of Clovelly tumbled down the cliff below us, and the cobbled lane which led down to the sea was completely and perfectly empty. We clattered joyously down it, past the open doors of the cottages which were letting in the sun and letting out the broad, North Devon speech.

Down upon the tiny, curving beach the fishing boats were drawn up on the shingle, and we could look across the blue water to the red cliffs of Lynmouth.

Close by the wall a fisherman was loading a donkey with wood, and another was storing gear in a cave with an arched door which ran back into the rocks.

* * *

If you are down in Clovelly you look up, and if you are up you look down, so steep is the village and so enchanting the prospect of roofs. Wherever there is a scrap of level ground a cottage garden will be crowded with bright bloom, and perhaps a fuchsia hedge. Until one visits Cornwall and Devon it is really impossible to have any conception of the lengths and heights to which fuchsias will go.

And it is also impossible to imagine what the prosaic Monday washday is capable of until it takes place in Clovelly. Because there the billowing aprons, the blue work shirts, the small patched pinafores are stretched in lines in the sea wind, up and down, like the pattern of a modern painter's dream. In fact, it is quite possible that Clovelly may turn you into a painter, or a sketcher, or at least a camera fanatic.

* * *

Fortunately enough, before we had gone up and down so many times that we were incapable of stopping, we lingered in one of the cottages for tea with cakes and honey. While the bright-cheeked mother plied us with food and conversation, her small, shy daughter sat on her little stool close to the fire and regarded us with unwinking interest.

And just as we were leaving she momentarily disappeared and came back with her eyes shining, holding out her treasure for us to see. The treasure was housed in a candy box which is familiar the length and breadth of the United States. A box with a hinged top and quaint, old-fashioned figures pictured on it in cross-stitch.

And the compartments on the inside were filled with shells. Small brown shells, the flat, cream colored ones, and one or two with a faint pink luster that was very special. We liked every one of them almost as well as she did, and it somehow made us feel at home and very happy.

Yes, a curious thing took place in Clovelly when we were there. It might well have been a village in a legend, with its own people and its own donkeys toiling up the steep path from the sea. Because, hunt hard as we could, we did not find a single tourist in the whole place. Except, of course, when we happened to glance in the cracked mirror on the wall of our room in the Cliff hotel of Clovelly.

E. W. G.

The Wide Horizon

Business Ponders More Than "Appeasement"

AN INTIMATE MESSAGE FROM WASHINGTON

By Erwin D. Canham

ON THE Washington scene, the emphasis has turned back once more from Europe to internal affairs. Momentarily the crisis abroad is less tense, so there is time to plunge again into domestic caterwauling. The situation is as muddled as ever. By certain acts, the Administration tends to encourage business—notably Friday's recommendations looking toward a standstill in social-security payroll taxes and reduction of the vast proposed reserve.

By other acts, President Roosevelt turns away from business appeasement, rebukes the idea of tax reduction, defies Congress to find ways in which to economize. The legislators, on the other hand, are definitely cool to the White House and are anxious for a business boom, though members from farm districts are pressing a new subsidy bill that would saddle the budget with a bigger deficit than ever.

It is, in short, a thoroughly inconsistent situation. The final comic-opera touch is a newspaper debate by means of open letters between the President's second son, Elliott, who is advancing John Nance Garner as a presidential possibility, and the President's son-in-law, John Boettiger, who urges Mr. Roosevelt for a third term. One need not take these family rows too seriously, for with as ebullient folk as the Roosevelts they are to be expected and it is a wonder they have not come to light before. But an adroit dramatist could have conceived no more appropriate touch for the present moment.

Appeasement blew hot and cold all through last week. On Tuesday the President caustically defied Congress—from the sounding-board of his press conference—to find real ways of economizing. He cast great doubts on the corporation tax revision program which Secretary Morgenthau and Under-Secretary Hanes had devised. The President sought to associate the program with Senator Pat Harrison as if in preparation for rejecting it.

* * *

At his next press conference on Friday Mr. Roosevelt was the appeaser again. While Secretary Morgenthau was outlining concrete ways of amending the Social Security Act which were bound to please business, the President indicated sympathy with them, and himself disavowed the idea of a big reserve which—next to the incidence of payroll taxes—had been the most criticized aspect of the Social Security Act.

The Administration sponsorship of this kind of social security amendment was the most substantial form of business appeasement. Yet it becomes increasingly obvious that business is rattling along in response to things much more fundamental than the headlines out of Washington on the shifting vagaries of policy. The business index slumped again last week: the expected spring recovery has not yet been recorded though most specialists expect it to put in an appearance soon.

Business, therefore, seems to be keeping its eyes on three major points: (1) The immediate problems of the individual shop or industry, which differ in every line, and doubtless are far more important than all other factors; (2) the world situation and notably the European crisis; and (3) long-range political prospects in the United States. As a poor fourth to these factors, the much-discussed "appeasement" situation enters the picture. We in Washington are apt to see these things all out of perspective. But, if the correspondence of this bureau is any indication, the foregoing factors are those that chiefly affect the businessman, and "appeasement" isn't getting much attention outside of a few metropolitan newspapers and in a few specialized circles.

As indicated there are two general problems in which Washington is concerned which are being studied out in the country—again judging by our correspondence—and these are the prospects of war and the prospects for 1940. As to the European crisis, American opinion at the week's end seems to be a little more disillusioned, a little less hopeful, about immediate effective resistance to the aggressors by Britain and France—the European nations now most fundamentally affected. Hence President Roosevelt's "positive" policy of "methods short of war" is a bit more difficult to apply.

* * *

Rank and file opinion, it seems from Washington, feels that the United States has gone out quite as far as it can safely go with its economic "sanctions" against Germany. And there is a constant apprehension about President Roosevelt's impetuosity if let loose in the foreign field. Hence there is little in this crisis picture to encourage or stabilize business, either in the short of the long run except as the mildness of Mussolini's demands has eased the tension. (Senator Bone's war profits bill, however badly drafted, nevertheless is ample to discourage any businessmen who otherwise might look ahead to war with profits.)

On the side of long-range American politics, there is some—but perhaps not much—cause for business encouragement. The Gallup Poll finds that, omitting Mr. Roosevelt, Vice-President Garner is far ahead in the lists of possible Democratic presidential nominees. He has jumped sensationally into a long lead. Thomas E. Dewey is also far ahead in a Gallup Poll of the G. O. P. But political observers—and probably business estimators too—cannot take these indications as definitive. The feeling persists that Mr. Garner wants power, not responsibility and place, and that inexperienced Mr. Dewey is too far ahead too soon. The situation therefore is wrapped in uncertainty, although perhaps the safest generalization is that a swingback from the New Deal is still pretty probable.

Under these circumstances, with appeasement hot and/or cold within the week, with the conditions that affect business right in the shop or office still disparate and fraught with difficulties, with the European situation still dark, and with 1940 politics riddled with uncertainty, is it any wonder that even the arrival of spring weather hasn't yet sent the business thermometers strikingly upward?

A Board to Handle American Foreign Policy?

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Your editorial, "Democratic Foreign Policy," was read and re-read with much pleasure. It is a worthwhile contribution and has been filed for future reference. It seems that it must be plain to all that "Foreign policy is one of the most difficult elements of government to handle by democratic discussion."

In view of that, the following thought has persisted in our mind for some years as a partial solution to the knotty question. Create a permanent Board of Foreign Policy of twelve members, equally divided betwen the two major parties, who are entirely divorced from all other governmental activities. Further, in the interest of eliminating politics to as great a degree as possible, place the function of appointment in the hands of the United States Supreme Court, and fix the term of office for life. Such a setup would seem to exclude the elements of bias, prejudice, and sensitiveness to pressure, so far as is humanly possible.

Now to the business of the Board. It would render advisory opinions on foreign affairs either by request or on its own initiative. It might be vested with certain temporary administrative duties by explicit act of Congress.

Such a Board, embodying as it naturally would the most expert and profound thought on foreign affairs available in the country, free from partisan politics, should early command a trust and confidence of the people comparable with that now enjoyed by the Supreme Court. Being a permanent institution it would outline a policy of more stability and permanence than is now attainable.

It hardly seems possible that the present storm over our foreign policy could have gathered and broken, scattering its unpleasant thunders of recrimination to the farthest corners of the earth, with such a Board functioning. At least, many of those disconcerting "journeys into the bottom of the bag" so common in our international relations would be eliminated. And it would be a hardy President, Congress, Cabinet official, or diplomat, that would wantonly act counter to the consensus of such a body until the policy under consideration was thoroughly thrashed out. After the thrashing, the winnowing, then the grain of workable truth.

EDWIN C. BUCK

Manchester, N. H.

"Political Rolling Pins"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

"Strike One!
Strike Two!!
Strike THREE!!!
Batter O-U-T!"

Adopting the language of the baseball diamond, the foregoing description of a batter striking out best illustrates the successive failures of the organized women of America to have the President appoint a woman to the Supreme Court in the recent three opportunities. . . . They had and did avail themselves of the three aforementioned opportunities, but the organized women seemed unable to make even the showing of a "bush leaguer" on the "diamond" of Capitol Hill. Maybe, too, many clubs were used!

Anyhow, the women—and the progressive men, too—are doing some tall wondering as a result of the pathetic showing of the organized American women on those three "auspicious" occasions. What, this body of wondering men and women ask, is the real reason for the organized women's three-time failure? Are the leaders of the women's clubs asleep on the bench? How can they explain away their feeble efforts, their poor showing—their almost childish lack of the real rules of the great and fast game of American politics?

It has been said over and over again that women as a rule do not relish truth unless it be perfumed. Regardless of the truthfulness or falsity of that statement, I propose to arrogate the right to tell them a few truths, "let the chips fall where they may." An overwhelming preponderance of American women are still political innocents.

Let the organized women shake themselves of the ennui of Rip Van Winkle, and pick up the "swingtime" of American politics. Let them "extirpate" their weakness for the dulcet words of the politicians who pretend to the feminine political innocents that every day is Mother's Day! Let them cultivate the sternness to demand full observance of the Nineteenth Amendment and the politicians will be less glibly with wherefores for being unable to enforce women's right to political equality, even to include a member of their sex on the Supreme Court. "It Is Up To The Women," to quote the title of one of Mrs. Roosevelt's books. Get up and shout your lungs out, Ladies. Write letters to the big wigs. There never was made a politician who could successfully withstand the assaults of a body of militant American women brandishing their political rolling pins!

The advocacy of a woman on the Supreme Court is not a movement to enlarge the membership of the Court. It is a truly democratic attempt to enlarge the Court's outlook by incorporating the woman's point of view in all its momentous decisions. If that be treason to American democracy, we better "new dealize" the definition of treason.

(MISS) FLORENCE LA POINTE

Los Angeles

More on "Boycotts"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Permit an American born Chinese girl to answer A. S. Averill's letter in your paper today entitled "Boycotts." I am certain your correspondent from British Columbia is in error in stating that "One of the chief causes of the present Sino-Japanese war was the Communist-incited boycott of Japanese goods carried on by the Chinese."

Mr. Averill may be interested to know that boycotts against Japanese aggression, on the part of the sons and daughters of Cathay, had been carried on long before the Russian revolution and at least a quarter of a century before there ever were such groups as "Communists." As a matter of fact no nation on earth was more aggressive against the spread of Communism than was China, for Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek spent two full years chasing their armies and executing thousands of convicted Communists—something which no other country has ever attempted.

As a matter of fact, too, boycotts against British goods prior to our own Revolutionary War were so successful that they resulted in the withdrawal of all Parliament stamp taxes save that on tea—and you of Boston know what part the boycott of tea played in getting the independence of the United States under way.

(MISS) CHIU CHUN MUI

New York